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The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education to the process of development**

Report of the Secretary-General***

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Summary

Human resources development is fundamental to the development process, contributing to poverty eradication and long-term economic growth through improved health, education and human capacity-building. The centrality of human resources development is clearly reflected in the outcomes of the global United Nations conferences and the Millennium Declaration. To foster progress towards the development goals of the Millennium Declaration, complementarities and linkages between health and education policies as well as with other sectors need to be identified in order to take advantage of the synergies between sectoral interventions. To this end, a multisectoral approach is needed, forming a web of mutually reinforcing strategies at the country level. Efforts to reform and improve the quality and delivery of health and education services must be pursued as an integral part of this approach. Close collaboration among the United Nations system organizations under the leadership of Governments is particularly important in the areas of human resources development and capacity-building. Ways to increase the resource base must be explored to fund well-formulated plans to improve human resources development. Ensuring the full integration of education and health into poverty eradication strategies is essential, as is the role of the international community and of the United Nations in assisting developing countries to build their capacity for human resources development. The high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council could give political impetus in this regard.

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–5	4
II.	The role of human resources development as a factor in development	6–29	4
	A. The role of health in development	7–8	5
	B. The role of education in development	9–10	5
	C. Synergies between health and education	11–13	6
	D. Linkages between sustainable development and health and education	14–21	7
	E. The role of technology in human resources development	22–24	8
	F. Human resources development and macroeconomic policies	25–27	9
	G. Exploiting the various synergies	28–29	9
III.	The changing needs of human resources development	30–53	10
	A. Challenges to improving health	35–42	10
	B. Challenges to improving education	43–53	14
IV.	Actors in human resources development	54–62	17
V.	Financing for human resources development	63–75	19
	A. Financing for health	70–73	21
	B. Financing for education	74–75	23
VI.	Conclusions and recommendations: human resources development policies and commitments in support of international development goals	76–87	24

I. Introduction

1. The global conferences and summits of the last decade have led to a comprehensive and holistic vision of development, centred on the human being. They have affirmed poverty eradication as the overarching goal of the international community and have fixed a set of goals and targets for halving poverty and hunger, advancing education and health and achieving progress in key development areas through a global partnership for development. These goals, which have been endorsed by world leaders in the Millennium Declaration, clearly reflect the centrality of human resources development, and of health and education, to the development process.

2. In the recent past, human resources development has remained at the forefront of the international agenda. The General Assembly special sessions on HIV/AIDS and on children provide guidance and commitments on health and education. The World Education Forum, held in Dakar in April 2000, reconfirmed the importance of education for all as an international priority. The establishment of the G8 task force on how to best pursue Dakar goals comes in the context of a series of significant activities by the international community since the Dakar Forum. Various regional forums have also set out mandates, including those stemming from the New Partnership for Africa's Development.[1]

3. In spite of increased international commitment to health and education, progress remains uneven and inadequate. Without intensified and concerted efforts, many of the Millennium Summit goals will not be met by 2015.

4. The high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council is an occasion to give renewed impetus to national and international efforts to improve health and education and to launch new approaches and new partnerships to accelerate progress towards human development as a principal engine for overall development.

5. Consistent with the holistic and multifaceted concept of development that emerged during the 1990s, human resources development has evolved into a broader socio-economic and public policy concern for facilitating the development of human capacities, knowledge acquisition, empowerment and participation. Through institutional change and policy reforms, human resources development contributes to promoting sustainable livelihoods and providing opportunities for all.

II. The role of human resources development as a factor of development

6. Human resources development is fundamental to the development process, contributing to poverty eradication and long-term economic growth through improved health, education and human capacity-building. At the broadest level, human resources development is an important end in itself, but it must also be recognized as an essential form of productive investment.

A. The role of health in development

7. Improved health is central to the overall development process. Ensuring high levels of health coverage of the poor offers large social benefits as well as a means to achieving poverty eradication and other social, economic and environmental development goals. Ill health and diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis have a devastating impact on development. To reduce the staggeringly high mortality rates in developing countries, the control of communicable diseases and improved maternal and child health remain the highest public health priorities.

8. The significance of increased investments in health on poverty reduction and economic growth is clearly presented in the report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health. The report confirms that a substantial scaling-up of investment in health for poor people will not only save millions of lives but also produce considerable economic gains. The Commission estimates that, by 2015-2020, additional spending on health of $66 billion per year could generate at least $360 billion in growth, a six-fold return on investment. The report also challenges the traditional argument that health will automatically improve as a result of economic growth and clearly demonstrates that improved health is a prerequisite for economic development in poor societies.

B. The role of education in development

9. Education is one of the most powerful instruments for human development, reducing poverty and inequality and for laying the basis for sustained economic growth. Research[2] shows a clear economic payoff from investment in education and training: one extra year of education leads in the long run to an increase in an individual's output per capita of between 4 and 7 per cent in countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). A comprehensive update of the profitability of investment in education at a global scale also confirmed that investment in education continues to be an attractive investment both from the private and the social point of view.[3]

10. Education enables individuals to realize self-improvement, enhance their understanding of the world in all its diversity as well as avail of opportunities and achieve social mobility. It is also essential for community and national development, and is fundamental for the construction of democratic societies and knowledge-based economies. Education has a central role in the diffusion of knowledge vital to the growth process and building stable societies. Basic education develops capacity to learn and to process information. Secondary education helps broaden understanding of young people and prepares them for either vocational or higher education. Higher and advanced technical education is critical for achieving breakthrough in productivity particularly in developing countries. Human rights education and education systems geared towards promoting dialogue on issues related to cultural identity and diversity can also play a useful role in conflict prevention and mutual understanding, and building a more harmonious and stable world.

C. Synergies between health and education

11. Development experiences strongly suggest that progress in the area of health reinforces progress in the education sector and vice versa. Health outcomes have a major impact on children's ability to learn. HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases are major threats to the attainment of education for all. Health outcomes also affect the delivery of education services, as seen in the case of the HIV/AIDS pandemic decimating the teaching force.

12. Education has a major impact on health outcomes. The level of education achieved by mothers has been found to profoundly affect the well-being of their children in terms of lowering mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. Children whose mothers completed primary education see their risk of dying before their fifth birthday fall by nearly half compared with children whose mothers never went to school. A higher level of education also means that children are better nourished and educated, that family income is raised and that women participate more in economic and political decision-making. There is evidence that education becomes an increasingly powerful tool against HIV/AIDS once there is a basic level of awareness of its dangers.[4] Investment in the education of girls therefore offers one way to achieve greater synergy among sectoral interventions.

13. Health investments are more effective in the presence of better-educated population. Similarly, investment in education cannot be effective without a healthy population. The combination of disease control and improved reproductive health accompanied by stabilized population growth would translate into greater investments in the health and education of each child, leading to higher incomes and economic growth. Education, training and associated health services, if well coordinated (e.g., delivering health services through schools), can together form a strong and supportive human resources development web, with a cumulatively higher impact on development. To break the vicious circles of poverty and to address the causes of poverty traps, accumulation of human capital is crucial through improved health and educational attainment.

Box 1
The "education vaccine" against HIV/AIDS

The education and development academic community has been debating the parameters and availability of what is called the "education vaccine" as an appropriate educational strategy to deal with the spread of HIV/AIDS.

If it is correct that beyond the initial stage of the AIDS pandemic, education reduces the risk of HIV infection, then new HIV infections will gradually become concentrated among illiterate and poor people, especially young illiterate and poor women, as the epidemic spreads among the population. This underscores the urgency for achieving universal primary education with a view to equipping the poor with basic capabilities to protect themselves against HIV infection. It also implies that public awareness campaigns need to be devised so as to reach the illiterate and less educated people and to be understood by them. The hypothesis implies that education is the best available protection against HIV infection. Indeed, the "education vaccine" against HIV could be the

only thing available for the foreseeable future. What the evidence does not show is how exactly the "education vaccine" against HIV works. Some argue that it works mainly through AIDS information and sex education at school. Others believe that basic education is more important as it equips and empowers people, especially young women, to understand and internalize relevant information and to translate knowledge into behavioural change.

D. Linkages between sustainable development and health and education

14. Health and education have powerful synergistic effects on other development objectives: empowerment, higher, more equitable and broad-based growth, protection of the environment and good governance. Educating people for sustainable development should promote a balance among economic goals, social needs and ecological responsibility and provide students with the skills, perspectives, values and knowledge to live sustainably in their communities.

15. Some of the key determinants of and solutions for health and education lie outside the direct control of the health sector, in sectors concerned with environment, water and sanitation, agriculture, employment, urban and rural livelihoods, trade, tourism, energy and housing.

16. Many health problems are caused or exacerbated by air and water pollution, inadequate water supplies, poor sanitation, unsafe waste disposal, chemical contamination, poisoning and physical hazards associated with the growth of densely populated cities. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that poor environmental quality contributes to at least 25 per cent of all preventable ill health in the world today.[5]

17. Safe water and adequate sanitation play a fundamental role in determining health conditions. Access to safe water and sanitation dramatically reduces the incidence of diarrhoea and other diseases and can reduce some constraints on sending children, especially girls, to school. Proper hygienic behaviour taught in school can contribute to reducing infectious diseases.

18. Urban growth has outstripped the capacity of many municipal and local governments to provide basic health and education services. Poorly managed urban settlements and overcrowded housing also make it easier for infectious diseases to spread. Ill health can also hinder the participation of the urban poor in personal and community development efforts.

19. Better nutrition and health are important bases for improving the quality of human resources. For instance, control of diarrhoea reduces malnutrition by improving the capacity to absorb and retain caloric intake. Similarly, a sufficient intake of total calories, vitamins and proteins prevents the immune system from weakening. Micronutrient deficiencies and illness can also have devastating consequences for one's cognitive development. Good health, protection against disease and proper nourishment must be pursued in an integrated manner.

Improvement of nutrition levels, for example, can be pursued with other interventions such as child immunization.

20. Hunger undermines productivity, causes or exacerbates health problems and is linked to learning disabilities in children. Investments targeting hunger reduction must be closely linked with those in the education and health sectors. Food has proven to be an effective tool to enhance school attendance among poor children.

Box 2
School feeding programme

The goal of the school feeding programme is to ensure that poor children have access to both nutritious food and quality primary education. Food aid is used as an incentive to encourage the poor to invest in their futures through education and training. The programme, started in 1963 by the World Food Programme (WFP), and operational today in 57 countries, reached over 15 million children in 2002, at an average cost of 19 cents per child per day ($34 per year). The programme has led to increased enrolment and attendance, reduced number of dropouts and improved students' learning capacity and performance. It has also served as income transfer when provided to households as a family ration in food deficit areas. The use of take-home rations has proved effective particularly in areas where girls are deprived of education. In Pakistan, school feeding targeted especially at girls has produced very encouraging results. In addition to impressive increases in girls' enrolment and attendance, mothers are interacting more with each other and teachers. Among the keys to the success of the school feeding programme have been partnerships with the relevant ministries of the national Government, strong involvement of communities and parent-teacher associations in project planning and implementation and enhanced collaboration among relevant United Nations agencies, including WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

21. Food safety, related both to chemical substances and microorganisms, is an increasing concern, as are the direct and indirect health consequences, positive and negative, of biotechnology applications for food production and dissemination of food-borne disease through trade.

E. The role of technology in human resources development

22. In the present era of globalization, characterized by interdependence and economic liberalization, knowledge has emerged as a strategic factor in competitiveness. Investments in human capital have high returns in the contexts of growth and technological change. Fast-paced technological change requires more flexible and adaptive human resources. Strategies for human resources development must therefore provide broad-based access to and the ability for continuous learning and upgrading of skills to enable people to take advantage of new opportunities

generated by the changing economic and technological environment. Education for all is a necessary first step in this process.

23. Information and communication technologies can be powerful tools for human resources development. They provide a cost-effective means to disseminate information and knowledge. Distance learning and other innovative means have been adopted to make information and knowledge available in the areas of health and education. Information and communication technologies also contribute to the empowerment of people and communities to choose their own paths of growth and transformation.

24. In order for new agricultural technologies, especially biotechnology, to help improve agricultural output and enhance food security in developing countries, particularly Africa, the level of human resources development would also need to be improved. An educated and skilled workforce needs to be built to take advantage of technological "leapfrogging" and to close the skills gap.

F. Human resources development and macroeconomic policies

25. Human resources development also requires a sound macroeconomic framework conducive to high investment rates and an enabling environment for development. Social sector programmes to reduce poverty and develop human resources need to be accommodated and financed within a supportive and growth-enhancing macroeconomic and budgetary framework.

26. The significant impact of health and education on development implies that social sector expenditures must be seen as investments that contribute to creating a favourable environment for economic growth, rather than as costs. Macroeconomic policies should be conducive to balanced investments in complementary inputs such as health and nutrition, water and sanitation, infrastructure and economic opportunities. Furthermore, it is essential that public spending on social services be targeted to benefit the poor to ensure universal access.

27. Productive employment, particularly for young people, also has an impact on health, education and human resources development. Productive employment creates the resources necessary to finance health and education, fostering the socialization process of youngsters, enhancing their self-esteem and reducing the risk of violence within the household. In turn, this contributes to creating quality employment, social cohesion and increased productivity. In this regard, the recommendations of the Secretary-General's high-level panel on youth employment provide a basis for human resource and employment policies.

G. Exploiting the various synergies

28. Interventions in health, education, water, sanitation, food, technology and macroeconomic policies complement and reinforce each other. Human resources development must, therefore, be built on a broad range of economic and social investments. Each intervention has ramifications that go well beyond its sector and adds up to a productive circle of social and economic development. Investments in various sectors work best when made in combination with other interventions.

29. Public action, however, often fails to take advantage of the synergies and complementarities between education and health and other factors due to a lack of coordination between institutions. These complementarities and synergies of sectoral policies need to be assessed to accelerate progress towards achieving the millennium development goals.

III. The changing needs of human resources development

30. Human resources development strategies must adapt to meet the changing needs in the context of globalization in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals. A multisectoral approach is needed to maximize the impact of scarce resources. As an integral part of this approach, the quality and delivery of health and education services must be improved through building human resources planning and institution strengthening activities into all health interventions to improve sustainability and strengthen health systems.

31. Strengthening human resources is impossible without having skilled workers available to provide health and education services. Developing countries face many difficulties in getting adequate supply of skilled personnel because: (a) weak health and education systems do not provide enough candidates for tertiary and specialized programmes; (b) trained personnel are not always employed fully due to ineffective labour management, unemployment or lack of complementary inputs; (c) skilled personnel face both push and pull factors that lead many of them to emigrate to more developed countries, causing a "brain drain". Strategies are needed to address all of these obstacles.

32. Good governance, transparency and accountability in the public sector budget and procurement systems are essential to ensure that investments in health and education sectors contribute effectively to human resources development.

33. Conflicts have been a constraint particularly on Africa's human resources development efforts. Not only do the educated and healthy die in these conflicts, but also past gains in education and health infrastructure are destroyed and societies and communities are dislocated. Scant resources, which would otherwise have been invested in education and health, are spent on warfare and conflict resolution. Therefore the elimination of conflicts is an important input into the development of human resources in Africa.

34. The mainstreaming of gender perspectives is vital at every stage of the policy process, from formulation, planning, delivery and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Lack of awareness, or "gender blindness", on the part of policy makers and planners frequently leads to gender bias in decision-making, including in budget allocations for human resources development.

A. Challenges to improving health

35. A concerted global strategy is needed to increase the access of the world's poor to essential health services. To develop effective, fair and responsive health systems, strategies that work in specific country contexts must be identified based on a strong evidence base. One of the key elements in achieving the delivery of critical health interventions is building the necessary policy, institutional and

technical capacity in countries. This requires advocacy, technical support and investment in long-term local capacity-building and training of health workers. Developing countries face the challenge of training appropriate numbers and types of health workers with the right skills and build the institutions required to sustain efficient health systems.

36. Health services need to be reoriented to make them more relevant to community needs. Uneven distribution of health services, especially the lack of access of basic health facilities and professionals to poor communities, must be addressed. Creating a service delivery system at the local "close-to-client" level is of highest priority. The close-to-client delivery system should be complemented by nationwide programmes for major diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Successful implementation of such a programme requires political and administrative commitment, priority setting based on facts and strengthening of technical and administrative expertise at the country level. It is also essential to substantially strengthen public management systems and community accountability to increase responsiveness to the poor and help ensure that families take full advantage of the services provided.

37. Many health systems provide highly unequal access to health services. In some cases, this is due to a spatial concentration of public health spending in urban, generally wealthier, areas. In other cases, it is due to financial obstacles because large portions of the population are uninsured or cannot get public services without paying formal or illegal fees that are large relative to their incomes. Often the services provided to the poor are of such low quality that families prefer to pay significant sums for private services out-of-pocket. Countries must improve their health systems to assure equitable access to health services through whatever combination of financing sources, allocation mechanisms and providers that best achieves that purpose in their particular political and institutional context.

38. The HIV/AIDS pandemic undermines and destroys human resources, including medical and education professionals. HIV/AIDS affects the most productive segment of the population and has a negative impact on the family and societal structures. Therefore, fighting HIV/AIDS must be part of core instruments linked to poverty eradication and development. HIV/AIDS can serve as wedge for broader changes on personal and institutional behaviour. Evidence also suggests that approaches required to scale up the health system to provide interventions for communicable diseases and reproductive health also improve care for non-communicable diseases in developing countries.[6]

39. Preventive actions, including immunization and medicine to prevent the transmission of HIV infection from mothers to infants, are as important as cures for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and pneumonia. Population-based interventions such as salt iodization and food fortification also complement preventive interventions. Reproductive care could be integrated with preventive and primary health care, taking into account socio-economic factors, cultural values and religious beliefs, as investment in reproductive health and family planning could provide an entry point for other health interventions such as HIV/AIDS prevention.

40. Existing social and economic inequalities in many countries exacerbate the difficulty women experience in acquiring the basic necessities for a healthy life. The obstacles they face include lack of adequate resources, lack of transport, stigma and sometimes the refusal of the husband or other family members to permit them

access. The gender bias and superiority stance of medical and health professionals of both sexes often result in distressing and demeaning experiences for women. Women remain underrepresented as policy and decision makers, and as educators in many segments of the health sector due to inequality in access to training and education. This underrepresentation contributes to reduced access to resources and a lack of attention to women's health needs and priorities. National health policies must be designed with a gender perspective and contribute to empowerment of women and girls about their own health.

41. An effective assault on diseases of the poor will also require substantial investments in global public goods, including increased collection and analysis of epidemiological data, surveillance of infectious diseases and research and development into diseases that are concentrated in poor countries (often, though not exclusively, tropical diseases). The production of new knowledge, especially through investments in research and development, is one of the most important global goods as identified by the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health. One critical area is operational research regarding treatment protocols in low-income countries. Basic and applied scientific research in the biomedical and health sciences in the low-income countries needs to be augmented, in conjunction with increased research and development aimed at specific diseases that are prevalent in developing countries. Research is also required in the area of reproductive health such as for new microbicides that could block the transmission of HIV/AIDS and improved management of life-threatening obstetric conditions. To this end, there is need for a combination of advocacy, incentives and explicit rewards for investment in Global Public Goods for Health, especially those with an uncertain outcome with little market incentives.

42. Access to essential medicines remains a critical issue for many developing countries, though some progress has been made on the potential for increasing access to medicines of acceptable quality through affordable health systems. Indeed, access to essential medicines grew from 2.1 billion people in 1977 to 3.8 billion in 1997, although one third of the world's population still lacks such access. At the recent Doha ministerial meeting on trade, there was consensus that trade agreements "can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner ... to protect public health and, in particular, promote access to medicines for all". The report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health outlines a strategy for improving access to life-saving medicines that includes differential pricing schemes, extension of legislation on orphan drugs, broader licensing arrangements and bulk-purchase agreements. This strategy recognizes the need for continued protection of intellectual property rights and use of safeguards in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) to protect public health. This should be built on the subsequent Doha agreement on TRIPS.

Box 3

Conclusions and recommendations arising from the round table on health

Some of the key conclusions of the round table on health, held on 5 February 2002, echoed those found in the report of the recently released Commission on Macroeconomics and Health and the statement of the Secretary-General to the World Economic Forum on 4 February 2002, namely the need for:

- A massive investment in health in order to scale up health interventions to increase impact;
- A focus on the poorest and most vulnerable;
- More public-private partnerships if countries are to meet the millennium development goals in health.

Participants also emphasized the importance of:

- Good stewardship of health at the national level to increase the impact of health interventions in the context of limited resources;
- Building human resources planning and institution strengthening activities into all health interventions to improve sustainability and strengthen health systems;
- Taking measures to address the brain drain in the health sector of developing countries;
- Cross-sectoral approaches to major health concerns that would address education, human rights, gender inequalities, peace and security, food security, sanitation and broader poverty eradication initiatives.

Good practices were presented by UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNIFEM and UNDCCP, which looked at reaching the millennium development goals in health, improving health systems, increasing security of reproductive health commodities in developing countries, reaching the youth in HIV/AIDS prevention and reducing illicit drug use. These good practices proved that good stewardship does exist at the local level and with adequate resources can make a difference to a large number of people. The discussion of good practices stressed the importance of:

- Identifying strategies that will work in specific country contexts;
- Building policies, institutions and local technical capacity to implement measures that are known to work;
- Effectively targeting the diseases of the poor;
- Improving financial access and increasing technical efficiency of the system to mobilize internal resources while strengthening quality assurance mechanisms;
- Using sector-wide approaches that, in the case of Mozambique and Uganda, have been shown to increase donor coordination;
- Tracking interventions and making corrections that lead to further interventions to achieve the desired outcomes;

- In order to achieve the millennium development goals, careful planning and innovative thinking are required, especially when dealing with the unexpected, including conflicts, etc.;
- Short examples of replicable good practices need to be made available to countries;
- Experience has also shown that progress can be achieved when Governments engage in active stewardship of the health systems;
- Strategies that make optimal use of the strengths of communities and that target poor and vulnerable populations should be given priority.

B. Challenges to improving education

43. Economic prosperity and the reduction of global poverty cannot be accomplished unless all children in all countries have access to, and can complete, primary education of adequate quality. The Dakar Forum called on countries to complete their plans for education for all by the end of 2002. Many countries have achieved dramatic progress in expanding enrolments, improving schooling retention and completion rates, and reducing gender disparities. Without major acceleration, however, at least 32 countries are unlikely to meet the target of universal primary education by 2015. At current rates of enrolment growth, only 21 of the 43 sub-Saharan African countries will achieve a primary gross enrolment ratio of 100 per cent by 2015. Civil conflict in 11 of the 32 countries, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic present special challenges. In addition, many countries are struggling to balance rapid system expansion with adequate level of quality of education.

44. Although countries will need to support their education systems from their own resources in the long run, the international community has undertaken to make resources available to help countries get to this point. Specifically, the promise was made in Dakar that no country with a credible plan to achieve education for all would be prevented from implementing it from lack of resources. The establishment of a G8 education task force should help bring focus to the processes by which the international community will assess education for all plans and contribute to their implementation.

45. One of the major priorities in achieving education for all is ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality. Sixty per cent of the 113 million children out of school are estimated to be girls, and two thirds of the 880 million adult illiterates are women. Girls' enrolment ratios and women's illiteracy remain a severe problem, especially in poor and rural communities. Much remains to be done in order to achieve the goal set at the Dakar Forum to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and to achieve gender equality in education by 2015.

46. Eliminating gender disparities involves changes in cultural and political attitudes. The whole school environment and facilities needs to be reformed to make them girl friendly, including by ensuring that girls can travel to school safely. Furthermore, schools can offer a relevant and empowering experience with female teachers providing role models. Gender disparities prevalent in basic education can

be more extreme in secondary and tertiary institutions, which have a feedback effect on basic education. Gender-based inequality needs to be addressed at institutional and individual household levels.

47. For education to have a socio-economic impact on development and to reduce poverty, an integrated approach reaching beyond basic education is necessary, encompassing primary to higher and technical and vocational education, adult education and lifelong learning. Improved functioning of secondary and tertiary education is necessary for sustainable progress in basic education. The supply of qualified teachers and school leaders, the capacity for curriculum design, research on teaching and learning, economic analysis and skilled management are hampered by weaknesses at higher levels of the education system.

48. Technical and vocational education is often the prime incentive for completing primary education. To take advantage of the potential benefits of globalization, the technical and vocational education systems will need to be upgraded to train competent, flexible and adaptable workers at various points in their working lives. These systems must also address the needs of rural areas in order to support self-employment and to help enhance the quality of agricultural products. The level of participation of girls and women in technical and vocational education must be raised, particularly in those fields that are traditionally identified as men's work.

49. Lack of correspondence between education offerings and the demands of both formal and informal labour markets presents a major problem. Alternative/non-formal education can contribute in ways that complement formal education. To meet the needs of the high proportion of the workforce engaged in the informal economy in developing countries, non-formal technical and vocational education needs to be combined with training in entrepreneurial skills and microfinance. This type of education can also have a quick impact on communities emerging from conflict by directing them towards peaceful and productive occupations.

50. The worldwide shortage of qualified teachers will become increasingly acute in the coming decade. In some developing countries the progress being made towards education for all is generating massive demand for new teachers. Education supply and quality is increasingly constrained by high teacher mortality and absenteeism caused by HIV/AIDS. In addition to the recruitment and initial training of some 10 to 15 million new teachers over the next 10 years, retraining and professional development for the existing teachers is necessary to help them address the requirements of a changing world and to update their pedagogy. Training in the use of information and communication technologies is an urgent priority for teachers and educational personnel everywhere. Teachers themselves must be confident users of information and communication technologies in order to maximize the potential of technology in helping education.

51. Educational systems and programmes must become demand-driven and responsive to the diversity and continually changing nature of learning interests, objectives and challenges. The quality of education in science and technology and medicine become all the more important in the context of globalization. Science-based curricula should be taught from a young age if countries are to adapt and respond to rapidly changing technologies. There is a great need for increased investment in technical and vocational education as well as higher education, particularly if education is to fulfil its role to support national development and enable countries to manage globalization.

52. The poor quality of existing education data is a major constraint to informed decision-making. Many countries do not collect or publish data on primary completion rates nor do they have standardized measures of student learning achievement. As quality is as important as access, a strong focus should be maintained on raising school retention rates and learning achievement together with the expansion of schooling coverage. More attention should be given to issues at the classroom level, with greater effort to measure and to improve the quality of teaching and learning.

53. Transforming resources inputs into learning outcomes requires not only a sufficient level of investment but also effective delivery and operation of the system, the right mix of resources (for example, qualified teachers and adequate learning materials), within an overall national context of sound economic and social policies. Improvement is needed on issues such as government commitment to education, intersectoral and intrasectoral resource allocation, gender and regional equity, institutional delivery mechanisms and the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations in the delivery of education.

Box 4

Conclusions and recommendations arising from the round table on education

The discussion during the round table on education, held on 14 February 2002, stressed the importance of:

- National commitment to education;
- Need to improve access, including for girls;
- Pupil retention and improving the quality of education;
- Partnership with the private sector, parents, civil society organizations, especially in local communities;
- South-South and regional cooperation.

The good practices presented by a number of United Nations agencies, including UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNIDO and the United Nations University indicated that:

- Partnerships and coordination in the field are critical;
- Sustainable education interventions must be demand-driven, country-owned and led;
- Reproductive health and life skills education for youth and adolescents can be successfully integrated through formal and non-formal sectors, as part of the lifecycle approach to education, health, population and development;
- Food is a simple, proven and effective tool to attract poor children to school;
- Training in international norms and standards with built-in mechanisms to ensure sustainability is essential to meet the competitive demands of the global economy.

Participants also agreed that:

- Greater investment was needed in technical and vocational education as well as higher education;

- Substantial increases in domestic resources for education as well as in external resources are required for those countries that have developed good education policies and plans;
- Donor coordination of development assistance was needed based on recipient country targets and priorities.

IV. Actors in human resources development

54. The broader factors affecting the state of health and education need to be addressed through local, national and global action. The role of the public sector must continue to evolve in designing and implementing human resources policies.

55. Through various international covenants instruments/norms, Member States have committed to the principle of primary responsibility of the State in ensuring universal basic education and primary health care. To ensure national ownership of the development process, comprehensive human resources policies are needed to create the human resources capacity for designing and implementing country-driven development strategies. Development cooperation frameworks such as common country assessments, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and poverty reduction strategy papers, as well as regional initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, can succeed only if they are based on national ownership.

56. The stewardship role of the State should be encouraged to integrate various actors into a systematic and long-term framework. Political will at the highest levels of Government is necessary for multisectoral collaboration and for making human resources development a priority. Coordination mechanisms are needed for partnerships and sharing of responsibilities.

57. An active and permanent involvement by all stakeholders is needed both in the allocation of public resources and in the design of public policies and the implementation of investment and expenditure projects to address community problems. The role of local communities and individual households is vital in fostering progress. To ensure effectiveness, equity and wide participation in promoting the well-being of an entire population, transparency of data and expenditure, accountability and delegation of authority is important.

Box 5
Stewardship in the health sector

Stewardship by well-informed and responsive Governments is crucial to make maximum use of the scarce resources available and mobilize resources and capacities that make up local and national health systems. The practice of stewardship includes examining and improving health system performance in safeguarding the public health sector for all citizens, setting priorities and clear directions based on evidence and an agreed set of values, providing leadership and taking responsibility while encouraging joint action by a wide number of partners and collaborators to contribute to the purpose of the whole health system, and thus to

national health policy. In this regard, the standing of national Ministries of Health might need to be re-examined to strengthen their leadership role in bringing together all partners.

Stewardship for health systems and effective change in health care must include concrete steps to remove the biases and obstacles women encounter and to ensure responsiveness of health systems to their health needs and realities. Human resources development aimed at enhancing the capacity of providers, doctors, nurses, trainers and advocates, must include gender perspectives to serve the needs of all clients. Occupational segregation and discrimination as they exist in the health sector with regard to pay, working conditions and training need to be eliminated. Clients themselves, women and health advocates, including NGOs, need to be more involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of all services, as well as in the development of strategies related to women's health.

58. Close collaboration among international development agencies under the leadership of Governments is particularly important in the areas of human resources development and capacity-building.[7] The United Nations system often acts locally as a convenor of various development partners, in full accord with the host country, to help address capacity-building issues, reflecting, whenever appropriate, follow-up to global conferences and the Millennium Declaration. Various United Nations agencies, funds and programmes have been working to enhance the effectiveness of capacity-building activities through providing support to national experts to assist countries in training of trainers and designing special programmes.

Box 6
United Nations Girls' Education Initiative

The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, launched by the Secretary-General at Dakar in April 2000, is an example of a global initiative that brings together 13 United Nations entities to support partnerships for girls' education at the national and regional levels. Under the Initiative, the agencies and their partners have committed themselves to a 10-year campaign for girls' education, which aims to improve the availability and quality of girls' education throughout the world. The overall objective of the Initiative is to eliminate gender discrimination and disparity in education systems through actions at national, district and community levels. While the priority focus of the Initiative is basic education, in line with the global education for all movement and education goals of world conferences, the Initiative also supports the transition to secondary education and other aspects of education that facilitate girls' lifelong learning.

59. In providing assistance to developing countries, partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and NGOs should be encouraged. The role of community involvement and mobilization of a broad partnership of public and private sectors and civil society are crucial in the provision of social services and human resources development. NGOs can be very useful in the identification of critical situations where social interventions are needed and in facilitating the provision of goods and services. A shared vision of society-wide goals, mutual responsibility and commitment should be the basis for effective partnerships.

60. Donor assistance can do much to help, by building local capacity and involving civil society and NGOs in the developing countries. Training and advisory systems need to be greatly enhanced throughout the low-income countries. Policy and strategy development at global and national levels must be based on a "bottom-up" approach. The international diffusion of new knowledge and "best practices" is one of the key forces in scaling-up the issue of human resources development, a central responsibility of organizations and a goal now more readily achieved through use of information and communication technologies, including the Internet.

61. Supporting and promoting regional initiatives and South-South cooperation are important to the building of national capacity. For example, regional cooperation allows some least developed countries and small States, where it is not feasible to establish universities, to develop regional universities that would provide the expertise to the entire region. In these cases, the role of Governments is essential in facilitating regional cooperation to pool resources and expertise.

62. At the intergovernmental level, the General Assembly has an important role in monitoring human resources development as part of millennium development goals. The Economic and Social Council plays a catalytic role in maintaining the focus on integrated follow-up to the implementation of conference goals. The relevant functional commissions serve as the primary locus for the follow-up processes. The regional commissions of the Council serve as a forum for the exchange of expertise and ideas on social issues (including education and health) and provide extensive technical and advisory services to their Member States, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies. They continue to assist Member States in developing their human resources through advocacy and policy analysis, the convening of seminars, workshops and advisory services. The multidisciplinary and integrated regional training programmes aim to strengthen local actors in community development in collaboration with governmental institutions and local, regional and international NGOs.

V. Financing for human resources development

63. In the Monterrey Consensus, the Heads of State and Government noted with concern the current estimates of dramatic shortfalls in resources required to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. They also noted that mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfil internationally agreed development goals to eliminate poverty, improve social conditions and raise living standards and protect the environment would be the first step to ensuring development for all.

64. According to a recent World Bank study[8] the additional foreign aid required to reach the millennium development goals by 2015 would be from $40 to $70 billion a year. However the additional aid will not be sufficient unless many countries reform their policies and improve service delivery to make the additional spending effective. This overall estimate is broadly consistent with other agencies' estimates of the costs of achieving individual goals, such as those for education and health. The additional costs of achieving universal primary education by 2015 are estimated at $10 to $30 billion; UNICEF's "minimum global estimate" is $9 billion per year. The World Bank estimates the health goals costs to be between $20 to $25 billion per year; the WHO Commission on Macroeconomic and Health estimates $27 billion annually by 2007, and $38 billion annually by 2015 to provide the essential interventions of $30 to $40 per person. Therefore, the minimum necessary action to realize the millennium development goals would be to double the current level of official development assistance of $50 billion per year, which would still fall short of the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of GNP.

Box 7

Cost of achieving the millennium development goals

The World Bank estimates that 65 countries are unlikely to meet the millennium development goals, without further external assistance and/or policy changes. Of these 65 countries, 43 could effectively absorb more aid today and would require an additional $39 billion per year to reach the goal of defeating by 2015. For the remaining 22 countries, with weak policies, the World Bank assumes that if these countries are able to bring their policies and institutions up to the average of the better-performing countries, then an additional $15 billion per year would be needed to assist these countries in reaching the goal. Thus, the additional aid required for this goal ranges from $39 to $54 billion, depending on whether the worse performers do or do not improve their policies. The upper end of this range represents a doubling of current levels of official development assistance ($53 billion in 2000). Another 33 countries seem to be on target to meet these goals, although substantial extra inroads into poverty in these countries would flow from an increase in their aid relative to gross development product (GDP) ratios.

65. There are positive signs that countries are allocating more to education, health care, and activities defined as poverty reducing in their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, as a share of both GDP and total government spending. Preliminary results of the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF), established in 1999 to replace its previous concessional assistance instrument, the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), show that the composition of public spending is shifting towards poverty-reducing activities under PRGF-supported programmes. In 13 countries with PRGF-supported programmes, combined public expenditure on education and health care in 2000 rose by about 3 percentage points as a share of government spending. Moreover, real public spending per person on education and health care is expected to rise by over 10 per cent each year over the next few years. Outlays in overall poverty-reducing spending, as identified by PRSPs, including

primary education and primary or basic health, roads, rural development and agriculture, is expected to rise by over 2 percentage points of GDP under PRGF-supported programmes, and to climb significantly as a share of total government spending.

66. The emphasis in PRGF-supported programmes on increasing these outlays reflects the view that Government has a critical role to play in the provision of social services to support economic growth and poverty reduction. Greater allocation of domestic resources for human resources development is needed at the country level. Increased emphasis has also been given to improvements in public expenditure management and transparency, to ensure that government spending is used for its intended purposes. As such, over three quarters of PRGF-supported programmes, drawing on PRSPs and advice from the World Bank, include measures to enhance efficiency and targeting to improve social outcomes.

67. Efforts to tackle poverty and achieve human development goals, which have far-reaching global implications, would require investment far beyond the means of any single Government and its national programmes. While recognizing that developing countries face tremendous resource constraints and competing demands on scarce resources, ways to increase the resource base must be explored for well-formulated plans, taking into account shared responsibilities and obligations between developed and developing countries. A larger share of international aid should be allocated for human resources development. Lack of donor funds should not limit the capacity to provide health and education services to the world's poorest peoples. The implementation of partnerships for poverty reduction, including an expanded Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative, should be further pursued to provide countries the capacity to devote more resources to human resources development, including in the areas of health and education.

68. Access to basic health and education should be provided free of charge. The positive effects of reducing user fees in the health sector have been proven by some country-specific cases (see Box 8). Therefore, user fees which end up excluding the poor from essential health and education services, should be reduced or abolished.

69. In order to maximize aid effectiveness, objectives must be clearly defined and costing could be prepared in the form of a "business plan" for implementation; with this approach, funding may be more forthcoming. While noting the importance of official development assistance for investing in human resources development, simultaneous progress is needed on debt relief, market access, trade expansion and diversification of commodities in view of their potential contribution to higher growth and expand domestic resources for the social sector.

A. Financing for health

70. Resources to fight HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases will need to continue to increase by three-fold every year to meet increasing demands and improve delivery capacity. The Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria prompted serious plans to tackle these diseases by making resources available to specific plans and goals based on local needs. Release of funds should be done in close consultation with health authorities of the recipient countries. Development assistance should be dramatically increased to fund programmes that

make explicit linkage of funds to results, performance, monitoring and delivery. Establishment of similar funds to combat tropical diseases could be explored.

71. Scaling up the access of the world's poor to essential health services, including a focus on specific interventions, should be an intrinsic component of the new partnership between developed and developing countries called for in the Millennium Declaration and reiterated in the Monterrey Consensus. The developing countries should commit additional domestic financial resources, political leadership, transparency and systems for community involvement and accountability to ensure that adequately financed health systems, dedicated to the key health problems, can operate effectively. The donor countries should simultaneously commit vastly increased financial assistance in the form of grants, especially to the countries concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, which need help most urgently.

72. The findings of the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health indicate that poverty itself imposes a basic financial constraint, though waste does exist and needs to be addressed. It is recommended that developing countries improve health-sector management, review the current balance among health-sector programmes and raise domestic resources for health within their limited means, aiming at an average increase in budgetary allocations of 1 per cent of gross national product (GNP) in the next five years, and of 2 per cent by 2015. Developing countries also could do more to make the current spending, public and private, more equitable and effective. Public spending should be better targeted to the poor, with priorities set on the basis of epidemiological and economic evidence.

73. Donor finance will be needed to close the financing gap, in conjunction with best efforts by the recipient countries themselves. Increased aid would also be needed in other related areas such as food, water and sanitation. The World Bank and the regional development banks could help developing countries make a multi-year transition to universal coverage for essential health services. The WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health also encourages increased investment of $5 billion annually in the next five years in essential public goods for health, such as research and development for diseases of the poor.

Box 8
Good practices in health systems

A number of good practices show that effective strategies for improving financial access and reducing ineffective expenditures include: creation of large national or subnational risk pools; increasing the proportion of prepayments in health-care finance; reduction of user fees; and direct or indirect subsidization of the poor.

For example, in 1993, Colombia enacted a universal health insurance law. The law introduced subsidies for those unable to afford health insurance. As a result, insurance coverage in the lowest two income quintiles increased from 8 to 57 per cent, and in the highest two quintiles, from 30 to 67 per cent. In five years, medical consultations rose by 214 per cent and hospital discharges by 40 per cent. Abolishing user fees for primary care services in public sector in South Africa significantly increased utilization of services by the poor. The low-income card scheme in Thailand entitled 20 per cent of the population to

free health care in the public sector. Within nine years after the introduction of the scheme, 80 per cent of the target population were covered.

It should be underscored, however, that these examples are context-specific, and their success may not be replicable in another place at another time. In order to derive more general benefit from these examples and others, evidence of the underlying factors that contribute to making them good practices must be collected, analysed and debated.

B. Financing for education

74. The commitments made at Dakar to provide for assistance to developing countries with a credible plan to achieve education for all might be undermined from lack of resources. Over the medium-term, additional resources would be required for primary education to cover the extra costs of enrolling all children in school, improving education quality and reducing the direct costs of education, including user fees. For the countries lagging furthest behind, national resources would need to be complemented with substantial additional external financing. A recent World Bank study[9] suggested a preliminary estimate of $13 billion in additional external financing each year to achieve universal primary education and gender equality. Country-specific analysis suggests that, in the low-income countries, substantial funds will be required in addition to currently available domestic and external resources, including resources from the HIPC debt initiative. Partly as a result of that initiative, public spending on education in 18 African countries is expected to rise from an estimated $2.5 billion in 1999 to an average of $3.4 billion annually during 2001 and 2002.

75. Additional international financing would have greater impact in countries that put in place policies to reduce unsustainably high costs and make their primary education systems more efficient. Some of the key factors determining the effectiveness of education spending are the level of national resources being devoted to basic education, unit costs and repetition and dropout rates. National plans regarding education for all, which should be seen as evolving instruments, would need to take into account that education for all will not be achieved unless the education system is within reasonable norms of efficiency and national efforts to invest in education are on par with those of other countries at similar income levels.

Box 9

Conclusions and recommendations of the round table on human resources development

The third in a series of three round tables, held on 5 March 2002, highlighted the synergies between health and education for achieving the millennium development goals and their linkages to economic growth and income poverty. The round table also addressed the question of capacity for measuring progress towards the health and education millennium development goals.

A keynote address by Professor Jeffrey Sachs, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the millennium development goals, emphasized that:

- Investing in health and education is critical to achieving the millennium development goals — which are an interconnected web of interventions designed to reduce poverty, increase productivity and further national development;
- The empirical evidence shows that, even with appropriate policies and domestic mobilization of resources, poor countries cannot reach the minimum amount required to maintain minimal health standards calculated at $30 to $40 per person per year;
- Narrowly defined objectives, costing and a "business plan" were needed for increased funding and aid effectiveness.

Several participants, while noting the importance of official development assistance for investing in health, questioned its sustainability and pointed to the need for simultaneous progress on market access, trade expansion and diversification of economies in view of their potential contribution to domestic resources for the social sector. Presentations were made by the World Bank, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA and WHO.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations: human resources development policies and commitments in support of international development goals

76. While the challenge of achieving the goals set at the Millennium Summit for health, education and development remains considerable, it is possible to achieve tremendous advances with political leadership and commitment, as demonstrated by some developing countries. The millennium development goals are technically feasible and financially affordable at the global level. The high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council can give further political impetus and promote the broad goal of helping developing countries meet the changing needs of human resources development by developing consensus and recommendations along the following lines.

77. **Ministers and Heads of delegations could reaffirm that human resources development is fundamental to the development process, contributing to poverty eradication and long-term economic growth through improved health, education and human capacity-building. To achieve the goals set in the Millennium Declaration, health and education policies must be fully integrated into poverty eradication strategies. Furthermore, health and education must be addressed in an integrated manner, with macroeconomic policy considerations, given the economic impact of health and education policies.**

78. **Human resources development strategies must be constantly adapted to meet the changing needs in the context of globalization. Improving the delivery**

and quality of basic health and education services and ensuring their sustainability will require institution-building through fiscal and organizational reforms and recruiting and training health and education professionals. The delivery of basic health and education services also needs to be integrated with community-based approaches (e.g., "close-to-client" services for health interventions) to maximize efficiency and impact.

79. It is important to identify the linkages and complementarities between health and education policies and other sectoral policies. To take advantage of these synergies to foster progress towards the millennium development goals, a multisectoral approach is needed, entailing a web of mutually reinforcing strategies at the country level. The synergistic effect of health, education and other capacity-building approaches on development outcomes should be explicitly considered in the actual design and implementation of development strategies. Public action, particularly by ministries of health and education, needs to be better coordinated to maximize complementarities.

80. The role of the international community and the multilateral institutions is important in assisting developing countries build their human resources. The Economic and Social Council could encourage partnership efforts by Governments, international organizations and civil society aimed at enhancing the outcomes of health and education, and should consider promoting the launching of new partnerships in such areas as the "education vaccine" for HIV/AIDS, partnerships for affordable essential drugs and international initiatives for good stewardship. New partnerships, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, should be encouraged to achieve human resources development objectives through alliance of international organizations, donors and developing country Governments.

81. Domestic spending on human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, must be increased by developing countries to provide basic health care and education to the poor free of charge. In addition, international development assistance must be massively increased to provide adequate and sustained resources for effective programmes that will strengthen the necessary delivery systems for health and education. The Economic and Social Council should play a pivotal role in maintaining the focus on financing for human resources development as part of its role in the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development. New mechanisms for transferring resources should be explored to enable a massive increase in development assistance in ways that ensure accountability and country ownership. Substantial increases in international assistance will be required, including for the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Building on the recent commitments by some donors, the Council could thus reiterate the call for increased official development assistance and enhanced effectiveness, as well as greater debt relief and increasing resources generated through greater market access and trade, especially for the least developed countries.

82. In order for any approach to human resources development to be successful, gender-based differences should be addressed explicitly at institutional, as well as individual and household levels. Health and education systems must respond appropriately to ensure that wider societal patterns of

discrimination and disadvantage that shape opportunities, resources and options available to individual women and men are not perpetuated.

83. To ensure aid effectiveness, there is a continuing need for regular and reliable monitoring of results achieved towards achieving the millennium development goals and of the commitments to increase financial resources and aid effectiveness. Building national level statistical and data analysis capacity contributes directly to monitoring the achievements of the goals at the Millennium Declaration, as well as preparing accurate and up-to-date statistical information for national and international level development planning.

84. The research and development capacity of developing countries in the areas of human resources and the health and education problems of developing countries needs to be strengthened. The scientific basis for all development assistance for health, as well as independent technical review of proposals, should be strengthened. Strategic research for, and the development of, necessary drugs and vaccines, particularly against diseases prevalent in developing countries, must be encouraged. At the same time, action needs to be taken to reduce the price of drugs in order to improve access of poorer communities to medication. Efforts must continue to ensure improved access to medicines of acceptable quality through affordable health systems, building on the progress made through the Doha process on the price of new drugs.

85. The Economic and Social Council should call for the strengthening of the United Nations system's catalytic, advisory and supportive role in promoting human resources development and universal access to quality services in the areas of health and education. To this end, the United Nations system should be encouraged to continue and further its efforts to:

(a) Support efforts at the national, regional and global levels to integrate human resources development programmes into poverty reduction strategies on the basis of national ownership and priorities;

(b) Help countries build policies, institutions and local technical capacity to implement measures that are known to work in specific country contexts to improve sustainability and strengthen health and education systems;

(c) Facilitate explicit consideration of the mutually reinforcing effect of health, education and other factors on development outcomes in the actual design and implementation of development strategies;

(d) Develop mechanisms and tools to monitor, measure and evaluate the effectiveness of human resources development policies and programmes, especially with regard to their contribution towards achieving the millennium development goals;

(e) Build partnerships with stakeholders based on common goals, mutual responsibility and commitment and use sector-wide approaches that have been shown to increase donor coordination;

(f) Strengthen mechanisms for synthesizing and disseminating knowledge and good practices for effective development cooperation in human resources development.

86. **International development assistance also needs enhanced coordination. Coordination instruments, including such as poverty reduction strategy papers, the common country assessments and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, should be used as important tools to ensure increased coordination of multilateral assistance. While these instruments should be mutually complementary and reinforcing, every effort should be made to ensure that these do not result in creating cross-conditionalities and over-burdening the limited capacities of developing countries. The Bretton Woods institutions should be encouraged to continue to enhance their support for the efforts of developing countries in the area of human resources development.**

87. **The outcome of the debate at the Economic and Social Council can also make an important contribution to the General Assembly's deliberations on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration, which will focus on the subject of communicable diseases at its fifty-seventh session.**

Notes

[1] See the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and Other Related Infectious Diseases and the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the ESCAP Region.

[2] OECD, *The Well-Being of Nations: The Role of Human and Social Capital*, 2001.

[3] George Psacharopoulos, "Returns to Investment in Education: A Global Update", World Development, 22(9), September 1994.

[4] J. Vandemoortele and E. Delamonica, 2000: "The 'education vaccine' against HIV", *Current Issues in Comparative Education*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (http://www.tc.columbia.edu/cice).

[5] Kirk R. Smith, Carlos F. Corvalan and Tord Kjellstrom, "How Much Global Ill Health is Attributable to Environmental Factors?", *Epidemiology*, Vol. 10, No. 5, September 1999.

[6] World Health Organization, Final report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, "Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development", 20 December 2001.

[7] See E/1999/55, para. 86.

[8] Shantayanan Devarajan, Margaret J. Miller and Eric V. Swanson, "Goals for development: History, prospects and costs", World Bank Working Paper No. 2819, 25 March 2002.

[9] World Bank, Financing for development report, 2001.

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Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The present report responds to paragraph 96 of General Assembly resolution 56/201, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution and to formulate appropriate recommendations for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council. Progress is reviewed in relation to issues for which significant developments have been detected. It is assessed in the current context of the world economy and the commitments and goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and with a view to establishing a single overarching policy framework for United Nations system support to national development efforts. Addenda to the present report review statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 2000 (E/2002/47/Add.1), and the management process for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201, paragraph 94 (E/2002/47/Add.2). The report should be read in conjunction with the reports of the Secretary-General on United

* E/2002/100.

** The document was submitted late to the conference services without the explanation required under paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 53/208 B, by which the Assembly decided that, if a report is submitted late, the reason should be included in a footnote to the document.

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Nations system support for capacity-building (para. 28 of General Assembly resolution 56/201) (E/2002/58), on simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures for operational activities for development (paras. 57-65 of General Assembly resolution 56/201) (E/2002/59) and on assessing the effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (para. 53 of General Assembly resolution 56/201) (E/2002/60).

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–2	3
II.	Background and context	3–14	3
III.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201	15–68	5
A.	Funding for United Nations operational activities for development	15–16	5
B.	Strategic frameworks and programming: common country assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework	17–25	6
C.	Field-level coordination	26–53	8
1.	Simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures for operational activities for development	26–28	8
2.	Strengthening the resident coordinator system	29–38	8
3.	Common premises and sharing of administrative services	39–41	9
4.	Relations with Bretton Woods institutions	42–53	10
D.	Gender mainstreaming of operational activities	54–56	11
E.	Regional dimensions of operational activities	57–63	12
F.	South-South cooperation and technical and economic cooperation among developing countries in the context of operational activities	64–68	13

I. Introduction

1. The present report responds to the provisions of paragraph 95 of General Assembly resolution 56/201 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, in which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to evaluate the implementation of that resolution at its substantive sessions of 2002 and 2003. Accordingly, the report contains a review of progress in the implementation of resolution 56/201 in relation to relevant issues, in particular in areas for which significant developments have been detected. Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 2000, updating the relevant information provided for the 2001 triennial review, is contained in an addendum (E/2002/47/Add.1). The management process for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201 (para. 94), indicating the main actions that the system will promote to implement the resolution, is contained in a further addendum (E/2002/47/Add.2). The management process was prepared in consultation with the entire system and is presented as an integrated and comprehensive process, including targets, benchmarks and time frames.

2. The present report should be read in conjunction with the following reports:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations system support for capacity-building (E/2002/58), which contains a review of the efforts undertaken by system organizations on capacity-building, prepared in response to paragraph 28 of General Assembly resolution 56/201;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures for operational activities for development (E/2002/59), prepared in response to paragraphs 57 through 65 of the same resolution (see also sect. III.C below);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on assessing the effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2002/60), which contains the Secretariat's response to paragraph 53 of resolution 56/201, concerning strengthening the modalities for and enhancing the approach to the overall assessment of the effectiveness of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and of the functioning of the United Nations development system at the country level.

II. Background and context

3. The present report is the first report on operational activities since the 2001 triennial review, which resulted in the adoption of General Assembly resolution 56/201, and was conducted at a critical time. United Nations development cooperation is increasingly charged with new responsibilities, including supporting developing countries in achieving higher development goals while adjusting to a continuously changing world and assisting them in coping with the effects of the current slowdown of the world economy. By providing the system with a single overarching policy framework for its support to national development efforts, the Millennium Summit of the General Assembly was a fundamental development for the 2001 triennial review. That common framework is currently at the core of discussion in United Nations system organizations and inter-agency mechanisms, in particular the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and, at the system-wide level, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). Overall approaches, system-wide strategies, country programmes and individual initiatives are being reviewed on the basis of that framework. The coherent sets of policies, objectives and time-bound targets identified in the United Nations Millennium Declaration reinforced the need for a stronger and more coordinated role of the United Nations system in development cooperation, based on the recognition that ultimate responsibility for the country-level implementation of those goals and determining their relationship with national priorities rests with the countries themselves and their Governments.

4. The operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council will take place in a climate of urgency, constructive engagement and renewed resolve of the entire international community to eradicate poverty, achieve sustained economic growth and promote sustainable development. The most recent manifestation of that commitment is the Monterrey Consensus, adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development in March 2002. The Consensus confirms the will of the international community to address the key challenge of financing development and in that respect represents a significant achievement, especially given the current critical phase of the economic cycle. It is an important integral part of a wide-ranging participatory process aimed at identifying ways to mobilize resources and achieve the national and

international conditions to fulfil internationally agreed development goals. The millennium development goals, set out in the Millennium Declaration, have become a powerful driving force of a renewed effort to mobilize financial resources for development, not only from traditional sources but also through innovative channels.

5. The significance of the above-mentioned Conference goes beyond the specific contents of the Monterrey Consensus. The Conference has created a new political space for the dialogue among development partners, on which the Council should build at its operational activities segment. The Council should draw on the renewed determination by all members of the international community — Governments, donors and recipients, international organizations, the private sector, civil society organizations — to stay engaged in and share responsibilities for mobilizing private and official financing for development, while renewing their commitment to the implementation of the millennium development goals. The Council should build on the "spirit of Monterrey" based on partnership, solidarity and good governance, and the new momentum generated by the Conference to ensure that both Member States and United Nations system organizations continue along the path of engagement, innovation and action in reinforcing the operational activities of the United Nations system.

6. The upcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg — whose preparation builds on national consultations and subregional and regional preparatory meetings — should reinforce that participatory spirit, renew the commitment of the United Nations system and the international community to partnership, solidarity and good governance, and in particular guide their operationalization. From Monterrey to Johannesburg, a new partnership is emerging between donor and recipient countries and with all the other stakeholders in the development process. There is an unprecedented opportunity to find new answers through a more collaborative approach to development challenges.

7. The same spirit of partnership animated the triennial review in 2001, which is fully reflected in General Assembly resolution 56/201. Linked with that spirit is the notion of country ownership, which represents a key point of the resolution. The resolution raised other important issues, such as the need to strengthen the relationship between public and private partners, between domestic and international resources, and between aid agencies and non-governmental organizations, and the need to focus on the link between aid and trade issues, all issues which were pursued in Monterrey and should be further advanced in Johannesburg.

8. In resolution 56/201, the General Assembly emphasized the following points in particular:

(a) National ownership of the United Nations operational activities for development is a fundamental requirement and calls for their closer integration with national priorities and plans and for full participation, leadership and coordination by national Governments;[1]

(b) International commitments, goals and targets reflected in the Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of major global conferences are relevant at the country level, and require the entire United Nations system to assist Member States in their implementation;[2]

(c) United Nations development cooperation should be participatory and country-driven;

(d) Efforts for the rationalization and enhanced functioning of the United Nations development system at the country level should be intensified, with the aim of optimizing synergies and coherence within the system and its organizations.[3]

9. The present report and the other three submissions to the Council that complement it (E/2002/58-60) are intended to assist Member States in preparing for the first progress review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201. While the reports focus on selected issues in conformity with the reporting requirements of the resolution, it is hoped that the Council's review will be undertaken in the same spirit of urgency, reciprocal commitment and participation that characterized the Monterrey Conference and the preparation of the Johannesburg Summit.

10. Optimizing the contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations system as instruments for development and the implementation of the millennium development goals requires: (a) the availability of the required level and quality of resources to sustain them, especially in those areas where system organizations have a strong mandate; and (b) the intensification of efforts to improve the capacity of recipient countries to make the most effective use of the external assistance received from the system. New partnerships among development partners in general and within the United Nations system in particular should reflect a renewed commitment by the international

community to assist developing countries to build their capacity to achieve development (see E/2002/58).

11. The quality of official development assistance (ODA) — an issue that received a great deal of attention in Monterrey — points to improvements in coordination and effectiveness, in supporting the capacity development of recipient countries and in the distribution of external assistance among countries and within countries. The actions required to achieve progress in all those respects are detailed in General Assembly resolution 56/201. The adequacy of resources for operational activities and their effective and efficient use are closely related and should be underpinned by stronger coordination within the United Nations system.

12. Rationalization and increased effectiveness of operational activities have been recurrent themes of the Secretary-General's reports on operational activities. In 2002, in reviewing the progress being made, the Council may wish to focus on the initiatives being undertaken to enhance field-level coordination, e.g., in the areas of the common country assessment and UNDAF, the simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures (see also E/2002/59), relations with Bretton Woods institutions, and the overall evaluation of the effectiveness of the operational activities for development (see E/2002/60) (for details on the actions planned and targets set to pursue the implementation of those and other aspects of General Assembly resolution 56/201, see E/2002/47/Add.2). An important concern that should underlie the Council's review of the follow-up to the resolution should be to advance a participatory approach to operational activities, engaging the national societies of recipient countries and including all components of the United Nations system, especially country representatives and other international development partners, both multilateral and bilateral.

13. Future progress reviews will pursue and deepen the analysis of other aspects of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201. Funding of operational activities and lessons learned from evaluation activities will be further addressed in 2003. Implementation and enhancement of the common country assessment and UNDAF and their harmonization with other nationally owned schemes, including poverty reduction strategy papers, will be the focus of reporting in 2004.

14. The increases in foreign aid announced by donor countries in Monterrey are encouraging signs that developing countries, taking primary responsibility for their own development, can count on the support and solidarity of the international community. The operational activities for development of the United Nations system, through their intensification and enhanced effectiveness, are a key strategic component of the new result-oriented global partnership for development and an essential instrument for transmitting to the country level the new spirit of partnership and innovation that the millennium consensus has generated. The Council has a key role in guiding progress in those directions.

III. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201

A. Funding for United Nations operational activities for development

15. In response to General Assembly resolution 56/201, the Council will give further attention at its substantive session of 2003 to progress made on funding the development cooperation activities of the United Nations system (see General Assembly resolution 56/201, para. 27) and the outcome of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly[4] on a review of alternative options to the current pledging modality. That review will consider the funding sessions under the multi-year funding frameworks, the needs of other United Nations system agencies, appropriate timing of the pledging events, and options to enhance public support for United Nations operational activities for development. The Assembly has recognized that core resources are the bedrock of operational activities of the United Nations system, inter alia, because of their untied nature (see General Assembly resolution 56/201, para. 14), and should be made available on a predictable, continuous and assured basis. Since those issues will be analysed in 2003, the present report will only give an update of the information provided at the 2001 review.

16. The decline of both ODA and share of multilateral organizations in it has affected operational activities of the United Nations system in many countries. Core resources for operational activities either stagnated or declined in real terms in 2000, particularly for UNDP. Statistics show a decline in core resources to UNDP from a record high of $1,074 million in 1992 to a record low of $634.1 million in 2000. In 2001, however, there was an

upturn in funding for UNDP to $651.0 million. Despite the slight increase to $256.4 million in 2000 from $244.1 million in 1999, the core contribution to UNFPA (see E/2002/47/Add.1, table A-1) is still much lower than the $337 million contributed in 1997. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) core resources have also increased from $585.9 million in 1999 to $596.7 million in 2000. Moreover, there is a trend towards increased earmarked funding. The estimates for 2001 cannot be overoptimistic either, since overall expenditures on operational activities are stagnant. The United Nations system development grants increased from $6 billion in 1999 to $6.5 billion in 2000, mostly because of the $0.5 billion increase in grant assistance of specialized and technical agencies (see E/2002/47/Add.1, tables B-1 and B-4) from extrabudgetary sources. It is too early to assess the impact of the Monterrey Conference and the encouraging commitments by several donors to reverse the trends of ODA and the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The report to the Council at its substantive session of 2003 would be a more appropriate occasion for such an assessment.

B. Strategic frameworks and programming: common country assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework

17. In resolution 56/201, the General Assembly recognizes that although progress has been made since the introduction of the common country assessment and UNDAF, there is still a need to continue to improve their preparation and quality. In paragraph 33 of the resolution, the Assembly noted the need to implement the recommendations of the external evaluation of the common country assessment and UNDAF as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/70-E/2001/58) and the recommendations of the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/320) on formulating and implementing those instruments in the future. In paragraph 34 of the resolution, the Assembly requested that the common country assessment and UNDAF processes support national development priorities and policies, and stressed that government participation and leadership is required at all stages.

18. At present, 101 common country assessments and 53 UNDAFs have been completed, while 32 common country assessments and 28 UNDAFs are still in progress. A new round of UNDAFs is planned to start in 2002 in five countries which recently harmonized their programming cycles (Benin, Ecuador, Kenya, Madagascar and Pakistan).

19. For the UNDAFs that will be prepared in the next three years, harmonized approval processes will apply for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). At the session of its executive boards held from 21 to 25 January 2002, UNICEF decided to develop the country note for its country programmes on the basis of national plans and priorities, and within the framework of the common country assessment and UNDAF. The World Food Programme (WFP), which supports the principles of harmonization and simplification, is also considering revising its programme approval procedures.

20. The overarching objective of the UNDG work plan of 2002,[5] endorsed by UNDG at its meeting of 5 February 2002, is to increase the overall quality and effectiveness of country-level coordination, which places a greater emphasis on the quality and effectiveness of the common country assessment and UNDAF. UNDG focused its priorities for 2002 on strengthening the common country assessment and UNDAF processes, implementing the provisions of resolution 56/201.

21. Among the key actions planned by UNDG is the revision of the common country assessment and UNDAF guidelines, which is currently under way, to integrate lessons learned from their recent evaluation, facilitate higher quality and effectiveness of country-level programming, foster an integrated approach to coordination on selected substantive development priorities, strengthen the focus on the commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and take into account conflict prevention aspects of development cooperation. The UNDG task force in charge of the revision was to finalize the new guidelines in spring 2002 after system-wide consultations, consultations with Governments and with other external partners. The guidelines are expected to foster greater national ownership and participation and facilitate greater participation and coordination within the United Nations system and with a great variety of national partners and stakeholders, including bilateral and multilateral donors, civil society, the private sector and non-traditional partners, as preconditions for ensuring high quality and country-level relevance. The new

Common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework, progress by region, as of 21 March 2002

Region	*Common country assessment*			*United Nations Development Assistance Framework*		
	Number of countries	*Completed*	*In progress*	*Completed*	*In progress*	*United Nations country teams trained*
Africa	44	41	9	27	7	33
Asia and the Pacific	24	14	9	8	5	15
Arab States	16	9	2	4	5	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	25	22	5	8	9	9
Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	22	15	7	6	2	15
Total	**131**	**101**	**32**	**53**	**28**	**79**

Source: United Nations Development Group Office.

guidelines will support the preparation of UNDAFs in five countries (Benin, Ecuador, Kenya, Madagascar and Pakistan) that will have harmonized programming cycles starting in 2002.

22. The revision of the guidelines is also accompanied by a revision of the training support to country teams. An updated learning package will be finalized at the end of April 2002 to include enhanced learning methodologies and upgraded capacity of a selected pool of trained resource persons/team builders. The new training module focuses on anti-poverty strategies, team building and the Millennium Declaration, and will benefit from support from other modules (such as poverty, human rights, HIV/AIDS and gender). To date, 79 country teams have already been trained. The updated and upgraded training support will benefit country teams in the 15 programme countries which will be preparing a common country assessment and UNDAF in the next three years.[6]

23. A high-quality analytical content of the common country assessment could turn it into a powerful tool for national policy dialogue and consensus-building on development challenges and priorities, and for building national analytical and statistical capacity, in particular the capacity to monitor progress towards the achievement of national goals, including internationally agreed standards. By the same token, UNDAF could become an important input to national policy formulation, development planning, and implementation and coordination of external assistance (see General Assembly resolution 56/201, para. 39). In particular, it could provide an opportunity to facilitate the further integration of United Nations system programmes with national strategies and plans, increasing country-level coherence and facilitating strategic partnerships among all development actors.

Recommendation 1

24. **Since both the common country assessment and UNDAF have created favourable conditions for joint programming and efforts have multiplied to promote joint initiatives, programmes, mid-term reviews and other evaluation efforts, the Council may wish to encourage the organizations of the United Nations system to continue those efforts with the objective of creating greater synergies with the Governments of recipient countries and other development partners on development programming and activities and integrating them with national planning, programming, monitoring and evaluating, in accordance with the programme approach.**

Recommendation 2

25. **The Council may wish to request United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to give more attention to ensuring the integration of their operational activities for development with national development efforts, including through the identification of concrete initiatives, that stimulate active and full government participation and**

leadership at all stages of the common country assessment and UNDAF processes, as well as broader inclusion of the other development partners. The Council may also take note that that may entail increasing the technical capacity of country teams to engage national stakeholders and development partners, through specific consultations, methods and techniques and through information and communication technologies, as well as increasing the technical profile of country teams by tapping into the capacity available within the system, making it more easily accessible to country teams.

C. Field-level coordination

1. Simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures for operational activities for development

26. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 56/201, the General Assembly recognized that the complexities and the diversity of procedural requirements place an enormous burden on recipient countries and United Nations system organizations. The Assembly called for further reforms for simplifying and harmonizing rules and procedures as indicated in section VI of the resolution (paras. 57 through 65).

27. The General Assembly urged the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to put in place specific measures and timetables to make progress in this area, reporting to their governing bodies (see General Assembly resolution 56/201, para. 64), and called for further steps in a number of areas (see General Assembly resolution 56/201, para. 64): decentralization and delegation of authority; financial regulations; procedures for implementing programmes and projects, in particular requirements in terms of monitoring and reporting; common shared services in country offices; and recruitment, training and remuneration of national project personnel. A specific request was addressed to the funds and programmes, who were asked to prepare a programme of work with measures in the same areas, as indicated in paragraph 61 of General Assembly resolution 56/201, to be submitted to the Council. Those specific reforms should be implemented by the year 2004. Funds and programmes are currently preparing that programme of work.

28. A separate report, with policy recommendations, devoted exclusively to this topic, is before the Council (see E/2002/59). That report refers to the programme of work being prepared by the funds and programmes, which will be made available to the Council as a conference room paper, together with the consolidated list of issues which the funds and programmes prepare, in consultation with UNDG, in pursuance of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1998/27.

2. Strengthening the resident coordinator system

29. The General Assembly recognized, in paragraph 66 of its resolution 56/201, that the resident coordinator system has a key role to play for the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations system at the country level and for the coordination of operational activities, and called upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the Secretariat to provide support to it. A United Nations country coordination fund was recently established, which complements the special resident coordinator fund in enabling the resident coordinators and their country teams to improve field-level coordination.

30. The General Assembly also requested (see General Assembly resolution 56/201, para. 67) the United Nations system to continue strengthening the mechanism to select, train and appraise the performance of the resident coordinators. An assessment centre[7] was engaged to screen potential candidates for resident coordinator vacancies and to ensure that qualified candidates have the right skill profile before they are put on the roster. Initiatives were taken to review the competency assessment process, ensure its neutrality and make further improvements. The Inter-Agency Advisory Panel strived to ensure that the competency assessment exercise does not favour candidates from UNDP over those from other organizations, or candidates with earlier experience with the United Nations system over those with relevant experience acquired outside the system, or a candidate from the North over candidates from the South, as well as to ensure gender and cultural sensitivity in the process of assessment. Efforts have also begun to accommodate candidates speaking United Nations official languages other than English.

31. Some 196 candidates have been assessed since October 1998. All roster candidates and newly appointed resident coordinators have taken the

competency assessment. The centre has started to assess sitting and former resident coordinators. It is expected that all sitting and former resident coordinators will go through the competency assessment by the end of 2003, except for those who are due to retire.

32. Special measures were adopted to recruit women candidates for resident coordinator posts.[8] UNDG organizations agreed to submit men and women candidates on a 50/50 ratio for the assessment. As of the end of February 2002, 18 sitting resident coordinators are from United Nations agencies other than UNDP and 35 are women, including six currently designated. Given the fact that the total number of resident coordinator positions is 140, there is still room for improvement.

33. The three-dimension[9] performance appraisal system has been continuously improved. The multi-rater assessment, which was called earlier the "180-degree feedback exercise", is an important aspect of the appraisal system and is being implemented in 10 pilot countries.[10] The pilot phase of the multi-rater assessment will be completed in June 2002.

34. In resolution 56/201, the General Assembly emphasized the need for the participation of the entire United Nations system in the resident coordinator system, involving specialized agencies, small technical agencies, regional commissions and organizations with no country representation (paras. 69 and 73). In the same resolution, the General Assembly also called for greater interaction of the resident coordinator system with the international financial institutions and other development partners (para. 70) and with national partners (Governments, civil society and other national stakeholders (para. 71). Greater participation of all relevant development partners in the resident coordinator system has proven to be an important condition for an effective coordination at the country level and better use of the potential contributions from all United Nations system organizations.

35. Theme groups proved to be key vehicles for country-level coordination, particularly when there is a direct involvement of all development partners, including national Governments, the World Bank, the civil society and bilateral donors.[11] Theme groups on HIV/AIDS, gender, rural development, food security and education are present in a great majority of programme countries. Country-specific themes, for instance on culture and peace, have recently emerged. The latest triennial review raised some concerns about the proliferation of thematic groups in some countries, which increases the time spent on coordination rather than on programme activities and may cause duplication and sometimes ineffectiveness (when thematic groups are not backstopped by programme-oriented action).

36. Efforts to harmonize programme cycles and collaborate in joint programmes and projects have favourably contributed to field-level coordination. The number of theme groups on joint programming and other management issues, such as common premises and services, is increasing.

37. In paragraph 69 of resolution 56/201, the General Assembly encouraged a wider use of information and communication technologies to strengthen the involvement of all potential member organizations in the resident coordinator system. UNDG has also made continuing efforts to meet the changing needs of country teams by issuing guidelines on programme issues, updating training materials and using web-based information dissemination (RCNet and Devlink), launching a virtual discussion group, the Millennium Development Goal Network (MDGNet), for the preparation of the millennium development goals reports at the country level.

38. There is still scope for further improvement. Some agencies without representatives at the field level reported difficulties in full participation in the country teams' efforts, in some cases due to lack of resources or because the perceived value added of the effort devoted to thematic groups was too limited.

3. Common premises and sharing of administrative services

39. The pursuit of common premises and the expansion of shared administrative services available to country-level representations was part of the agenda of the Secretary-General's programme of reform from the outset. Several measures were undertaken within the UNDG framework under the United Nations House programme and several common services initiatives (for details of those initiatives, see E/2002/60). A common services pilot programme was initiated in 2001 on the basis of the operational guidelines for common services implementation.

40. A total of 46 United Nations Houses have been inaugurated or designated between 1996 and December 2001, after reviewing a total of 175 proposals since 1998. Thirty cases were reviewed in 2001. A UNDG working group identified and contacted 43 countries where there might be potential for establishing a United Nations House in 2000-2001 and continued working with them in 2002 to pursue United Nations House opportunities. Moreover, the working group has been developing a model with step-by-step instructions and information to facilitate the process of establishing a United Nations House.

41. The call to take steps to develop the diffusion of common shared services in country offices is showing concrete achievements, especially in 2001, following the CCPOQ guidelines on the administrative management of the resident coordinator system. To further improve those guidelines and develop a global plan for common services implementation, UNDG has developed a common services programme, supported by the Government of the United Kingdom, which involves training of human resources in eight pilot countries and includes financial support, through a seed money initiative (for further details and policy recommendation, see E/2002/60).

4. Relations with the Bretton Woods institutions

42. In paragraphs 44 and 77 of resolution 56/201, the General Assembly encouraged, under the leadership of the Government, greater cooperation between the World Bank, the regional banks and all United Nations funds and programmes so as to increase complementarities and better division of labour on the basis of the organizations' respective mandates and comparative advantages and to ensure greater consistency and coherence of their activities and strategic frameworks with national priorities and poverty reduction strategies, including national poverty reduction strategies and poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist.

43. In recent years, the cooperation between the Bretton Woods institutions and United Nations system organizations has been substantially extended, with greater participation in the respective strategic frameworks and instruments.[12] In 2000, resident coordinators in more than 60 countries reported coordinating activities either through the common country assessment, UNDAF, theme groups or poverty reduction strategy papers, in the sectors of health, education, environment and poverty, but also post-conflict or peace and reconciliation, government/public sector reform, and food security.

44. This trend has been facilitated by a parallel process within the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions of sharpening the focus of their activities on poverty reduction increasingly centred on common development goals. The millennium development goals have created new opportunities for convergence on goals and principles and coordination of action. In 2001, as part of the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (A/56/326), consultations were held among members of the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank in order to harmonize reporting on the development goals in the Millennium Declaration and the international development goals.

45. The challenge lies in translating that greater convergence of both the United Nations system and the World Bank around priorities in their respective country programmes, coordination strategies and partnerships, while upholding the principles of national ownership, capacity development and reduction of transaction costs, as well as the need to enhance their results-oriented focus. Significant steps are required towards the harmonization and simplification of their respective programming procedures, leading to the optimization of resources and skills.

46. The added value of institutional strategic instruments, such as the common country assessment, UNDAF and poverty reduction strategy papers, will ultimately depend on the extent to which they support the quality and process of national planning and management. A review of the poverty reduction strategy papers instrument, currently being prepared in 60 low-income countries,[13] was completed in March 2002 drawing on contributions from member countries, United Nations system organizations and other international agencies, various aid providers, and civil society.[14] The review reveals a broad consensus between the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations system on the importance of country ownership and broad-based participation for the successful formulation of national poverty reduction strategies, and highlights the need for a flexible and

country-driven approach which takes into account country capacity constraints and utilizes and builds on local capacities.

47. The review stressed the need to move away from ad hoc consultations to more institutionalized forms of dialogue and align donor processes and programmes with countries' national poverty reduction strategies embodied in the poverty reduction strategy papers when the countries are involved in them, facilitating greater government leadership over external assistance and more effective donor coordination.

48. In order to support the poverty reduction strategy papers process at the country level and to draw relevant joint learning experiences, a set of multi-country and multi-agency learning events have taken place, co-sponsored by the World Bank and United Nations partners.[15] This ongoing effort has been complemented since early 1999 by an informal United Nations-World Bank poverty reduction strategy papers learning network, whose objective is to track collectively the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy papers principles, particularly as they relate to the common country assessment and UNDAF, favouring information exchange and a joint review of lessons learned. A day-to-day collaboration takes place on the ground, led by Governments, with diverse leadership roles by system agencies and the Bank. The broad scope of issues and processes involved requires more effective dialogue at country, regional and headquarters levels. One of the UNDG priorities for the year 2002 is to review the recent experience of the United Nations system with the poverty reduction strategy papers process and identify ways to move forward.

49. The United Nations system and UNDG, in particular, have placed a strong emphasis on the dialogue with the World Bank and IMF on the poverty reduction strategy papers and on the contribution that such dialogue can make collectively, both in terms of substance and process, to the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers.

50. The United Nations system is increasingly involved in supporting national poverty reduction strategy papers, particularly in the context of the common country assessments and UNDAF. In November 2001, UNDG prepared a guidance note to the country teams on the support to the poverty reduction strategy papers process, based on country-level experience,[16] detailing how such tools as the common country assessment and UNDAF can relate to and can be applied to support the poverty reduction strategy papers process.

51. In revising the guidelines for the formulation of common country assessments and UNDAF (see sect. III.B above), UNDG — consistently with paragraph 44 of General Assembly resolution 56/201 — is promoting, under the leadership of Governments, greater consistency between strategic frameworks developed by the United Nations system and the Britain Woods institutions and the national poverty reduction strategies, including the poverty reduction strategy papers. The common country assessment is expected to become a useful contribution to the analysis and formulation of national development strategies and plans, including poverty reduction strategies, from which both UNDAF and the country assessment strategy of the World Bank derive.

Recommendation 3

52. **The Council may wish to note with appreciation the continuing progress towards closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions, and to recommend strengthening those efforts, in particular in support of national poverty reduction strategies and other nationally owned growth and development policies.**

Recommendation 4

53. **The Council may wish to encourage the United Nations system organizations and the Bretton Woods institutions to multiply their efforts to ensure that greater consistency be established between the common country assessment and UNDAF and poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, in the pursuance of greater integration with national development planning.**

D. Gender mainstreaming of operational activities

54. In resolution 56/201, the General Assembly called for renewed and accelerated efforts in gender mainstreaming in operational activities, in particular in support of poverty eradication, and encouraged the empowerment of women as a top priority. United Nations system organizations continue their efforts to ensure a gender perspective in their strategies,

programmes and through capacity-building initiatives, providing training and skill development opportunities to increase the capacity of staff to reflect a gender perspective in their work, and put in place appropriate instruments to increase monitoring and accountability.[17] UNICEF's medium-term strategic plan (2002-2005) ensures that gender perspective is mainstreamed in the programme guidelines. WFP is in the process of developing a new gender strategy for the period 2003-2007. UNFPA has revised its guidelines entitled "UNFPA support for mainstreaming gender issues in population and development programmes" (for more details, see E/CN.6/2002/2). Knowledge networks have been established or expanded to draw on the existing tools to promote gender equality and best practices. WomenWatch continues to be an important portal to United Nations gender resources and is sponsored by an increasing number of agencies.

55. Support to country-level activities on gender equality has been strengthened. Such mechanisms as thematic groups, common country assessments and UNDAFs provide opportunities to mainstream gender in programme and policies. The Inter-Agency Network on Gender Equality's task force substantively contributed to the common country assessments and UNDAF processes and the revision of the respective guidelines. A gender assessment of common country assessments and UNDAFs, initiated by the task force, will feed into training for country teams. An inter-agency task force on girls' education under the UNDG mechanism, provided support at the country level, in particular through a guidance note on how to promote concrete action and formulate training modules for the resident coordinator induction programme. A review of the resident coordinator's annual report conducted by the task force found that in 54 countries, joint programmes in girl's education were being implemented.

56. Inter-agency collaboration has also improved. As the executing agency of UNDP on gender issues and enhancing its collaboration with other agencies, UNIFEM acts as a catalyst to promote gender equality. UNIFEM's gender adviser programme, carried out in collaboration with UNFPA, UNDP and United Nations Volunteers in fielding gender specialists, has contributed to increasing gender expertise at the country level.

E. Regional dimensions of operational activities

57. Efforts are made to integrate the regional dimension into the common country assessment and UNDAF processes. Regional bureaux of the funds and programmes are being mobilized to support those efforts in the preparation of the common country assessment and UNDAF, collaborating through extended sharing of regional technical expertise and best practices. To incorporate more effectively the regional dimension into the overall strategy planning and implementation process is one of the top priorities of UNDG for 2002.

58. Orientation workshops on the common country assessment and UNDAF guidelines were held for staff of the secretariats of the regional commissions, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group Office. A common conclusion from the regional workshops is that the regional commissions could contribute to the common country assessment and UNDAF processes in defining the conceptual framework on social and economic issues, comparative studies for policy implementation, development issues requiring a regional and subregional approach, and assisting in collecting country information (economic overviews, statistical data and social indicators).

59. The collaboration between the country and regional levels varies both for the preparation and implementation of the common country assessment and UNDAF. Sharing and exchanging best practices between regional commissions needs to be further explored.

60. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) contributed significantly to the preparation of the common country assessment and UNDAF in Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.[18] The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) used a common country assessment/UNDAF workshop as an opportunity to expose six countries in transition to its policy and technical expertise, and participated in online reviews of the common country assessment, UNDAF and poverty reduction strategy papers documents. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) formed a forum for systematic sharing of experience and best practices and a poverty reduction strategy papers coordinating group, for the benefit of policy makers, civil society and development partners. In November 2001, the group brought together

representatives of nine African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda) as well as representatives of the World Bank, IMF, the African Development Bank and UNDP, to propose strategies to enhance the usefulness of the poverty reduction strategy papers. The Economic Commission for Latin American and Caribbean Countries (ECLAC) was involved in the common country assessment formulation in Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) was involved in preparing an UNDAF in one country and extending its service and cooperation to other country teams, although with limited progress to date.

61. Human and financial resource constraints limit the involvement of regional commissions in the common country assessment and UNDAF processes since they are country-driven instruments, and the country-level absence of the regional commissions is a major factor. Substantive involvement of regional commissions is more pronounced where efforts are matched by effective initiative from resident coordinators, which implies that both the regional commissions and the resident coordinators should be more proactive in ensuring the reflection of the regional dimension in developing common country assessments and UNDAFs.

62. All regional commissions carry out operational activities to support the use of normative standards and develop the analytical capability of Member States. Their operations include advisory services, training and other forms of technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives (e.g., in statistics, development indicators, trade and transports), system development and institution-building. A stronger focus is accorded on disadvantaged countries (least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition).

63. All five regional commissions focus on capacity-building. ECA's capacity-building activities regard economic and social policy analysis, trade and investment, governance, conflict prevention, information technology, gender equality and regional integration. ECLAC accepts executing agency responsibilities for national projects. ECE, in addition to assisting transition economies in complying with relevant international legal instruments and the requirements to access the European Union, facilitates partnership between transitional countries and traditional market economies. ESCAP focuses on ageing, disability, women in development, urban development, trade and investment, sustainable development and HIV/AIDS. ESCWA focuses on preparation of Member States in accessing to the World Trade Organization, and training in the areas of national account systems, water harvesting and water use, and environment.

F. South-South cooperation and technical and economic cooperation among developing countries in the context of operational activities

64. In paragraph 89 of resolution 56/201, the General Assembly reiterated the emphasis on South-South cooperation as a vehicle to support developing countries, requesting the United Nations system, in particular its funds and programmes, in particular, to enhance the role of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) within their programmes. The General Assembly requested the executive boards of the funds and programmes to review the allocation of resources for TCDC activities, including the consideration of possible increases, intensifying efforts to mainstream TCDC modality in operational activities.

65. Renewed emphasis on and commitment to South-South cooperation was noted after the adoption of the Teheran Consensus[19] by the Group of 77, which stressed that technical and economic cooperation among developing countries is a top priority. Emphasis was placed on policy dialogue, human resource development, research and development, sharing of development experience and lessons, networking, institutional capacity-building, and information and communication infrastructures. An increased number of developing countries have specific agencies responsible for South-South cooperation.

66. All system organizations have TCDC focal points and many give some if not first-priority consideration to the use of the TCDC modality. Emerging trends are: (a) decentralization of operations and use of regional advisers to promote TCDC; (b) efforts to use developing country experts; (c) increase in public-private cooperation; (d) use of TCDC modality in executing regional and interregional programmes; (e) support to centres of excellence and establishment

of networks among developing-country institutions to foster TCDC; and (f) efforts to formulate programmes specifically supporting technical and economic cooperation among developing countries.

67. Triangular cooperation is gaining ground to forge effective North-South partnerships for development, as found in donor support to well established regional and subregional organizations, centres of excellence and various forms of knowledge networks.

68. UNDP remains the main organization that promotes technical and economic cooperation among developing countries. In decision DP/2001/2, the UNDP Executive Board welcomed the Administrator's efforts to enhance and mainstream TCDC within UNDP and requested reviewing, in the context of successor programming arrangements, the allocation of additional resources for activities involving TCDC, taking into account the overall resource situation in UNDP. The Special Unit for TCDC serves as the focal point for South-South cooperation throughout the United Nations system.

Notes

[1] This notion also permeated discussions at other segments of the substantive session of 2001 of the Council, including its high-level segment on support to African sustainable development (see ministerial declaration of 2001). It is also a basic concept underlying the poverty reduction strategy paper process of the Bretton Woods institutions.

[2] The road map (A/56/326) towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration (see General Assembly resolution 55/162, para. 18) provides a guide in designing programmes and plans of the United Nations system for implementing the millennium development goals (see General Assembly resolution 56/95, para. 2).

[3] Important breakthroughs were introduced in the resolution on that rationalization, e.g., on reduction of transaction costs of operational activities, simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures, strategic instruments, such as the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and their relationship with national poverty reduction strategies (and poverty reduction strategy papers where applicable), strengthening of the resident coordinator system and intensifying country-level collaboration and coordination.

[4] In paragraph 26 of its resolution 56/201, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report with options alternative to the current modality of the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

[5] This objective entails: (a) a strengthened and integrated approach to coordination on selected issues; (b) support quality and effectiveness of country-level programming, focusing on the millennium development goals; and (c) support and management efficiency of field operations by accelerating the harmonization and simplification of operational policies.

[6] Benin, Kenya, Madagascar, Ecuador, Pakistan in 2002, and Botswana, Cameroon, the Comoros, Mali, Mozambique, Bolivia, India, Maldives, Djibouti and Jordan between 2003 and 2004.

[7] An independent competency assessment initiative was launched in May 1998. A steering committee, comprised of human resources specialists from several organizations of the United Nations system, supervised the organization of the competency assessments centres, which are managed, in close consultation with UNDG, by a specialized firm selected on the basis of competitive bidding. For details, see E/1999/55/Add.1, paras. 8-20.

[8] The special measures to recruit women candidates for resident coordinator posts were adopted by the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) in June 2000; all ACC (now CEB) members agreed that greater efforts should be made to identify internal candidates with good potential, including those at the P-4 level, and in the meantime external candidates should also be considered.

[9] The performance appraisal system includes the appraisal of the resident coordinators by the executive heads of CEB member organizations, the multi-rater assessment and the self-appraisal of the United Nations country teams in the annual report of the resident coordinators.

[10] Congo, Malawi, Mauritius, Cambodia, East Timor, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Chile, Jamaica and Turkey.

[11] According to the synthesis report of the resident coordinators annual reports for the year 2000, the World Bank was involved in theme groups in more than 60 countries, governments in 59 countries, civil society in 51 countries and bilateral donors in almost 40 countries.

[12] The 2000 resident coordinator annual reports show that the World Bank was an active member of the country team in many countries, including for the definition and implementation of the country team's work plan and played an active role in the common country assessment and UNDAF processes as team leader or member of the steering committee (see reports on Guinea, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen,

Zimbabwe). Collaboration in the preparation of the country assistance strategy and links with the UNDAF are mentioned in a number of reports (Barbados, Belarus, Lebanon, Mozambique, Turkey). In general, where there is cooperation, especially when the World Bank is a member of the country team, it tends to be extensive. Noticeably, few countries reported specifically on cooperation with IMF.

[13] Since 1999, 10 countries have completed their first full poverty reduction strategy papers and three countries have completed their first annual poverty reduction strategy papers implementation progress reports. Some 42 countries have also completed their interim poverty reduction strategy papers, and seven countries have subsequently submitted their poverty reduction strategy papers preparation status reports for consideration.

[14] An international conference on poverty reduction strategy papers was held in January 2002, which brought together representatives from 60 low-income countries, their external development partners, including United Nations system organizations, and representatives of civil society to discuss their views about how to strengthen the developmental impact of the poverty reduction strategy papers approach.

[15] See forums held, respectively, in Hanoi in December 2000, for East Asian countries, in Budapest in November 2001 for Central European and Commonwealth of Independent States countries, and in Dakar in September 2001 for African countries.

[16] United Nations country teams recognize that the common country assessment and UNDAF have been catalytic in developing collaboration and partnership with the World Bank. In 2000, the majority of country teams indicated a strengthening of the partnership particularly in the context of the interim poverty reduction strategy papers and poverty reduction strategy papers and the common country assessment and UNDAF processes. Some 41 United Nations programme countries collaborated in the poverty reduction strategy papers process, while most of the resident coordinators reports highlighted complementarities between the common country assessment and UNDAF processes and the comprehensive development framework and poverty reduction strategy papers processes in support of national strategies. Country teams have often based their inputs to the poverty reduction strategy papers on their own common country assessment (see Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Nicaragua, Zambia). In several countries, the poverty reduction strategy papers has been built on national poverty plans developed with United Nations assistance.

[17] Gender is one of the main themes of DevLink, which serves as a useful online resource centre. A meeting of UNDP and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) gender focal points was held in Ecuador in October 2001 to share gender-mainstreaming tools and experience, and programme linkages are being developed to pilot experimental work.

[18] Through participation in theme groups on poverty, environment and governance, ESCAP formed a strong relationship with the resident coordinator system in Thailand, thanks to an ESCAP-led "human dignity initiative" — community-based safety nets as tools for human development and strengthening women participation in urban local governments — which was included in UNDAF.

[19] The Group of 77 adopted the Tehran Consensus at its twenty-fourth annual meeting, held from 18 to 22 August 2001; it calls for a United Nations decade for South-South cooperation and a consolidated platform to move the South-South agenda forward, focusing on building stronger Southern institutions at the global level, bridging the knowledge and information gap, building broad-based partnerships and mobilizing global support to South-South cooperation.

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Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 2000

The present addendum is submitted in compliance with General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980. It complements the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201 (E/2002/___), and provides detailed statistical data on resources channelled through the organizations of the United Nations system for the year 2000.

* E/2002/100.

** The document was submitted late to the Conference Services without the explanation required under paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 53/208 B, by which the Assembly decided that, if a report is submitted late, the reason should be included in a footnote to the document.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–5	3
II.	Note on statistical information	6–17	4
Tables			
	Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system		8
A-1.	Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 1996-2000		9
A-2.	Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system, by donor, 2000		11
A-3.	Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system, by donor, 2000 (continued)		20
A-4.	Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities by specialized and technical agencies, 2000		26
A-5.	Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized agencies: overview by donor, 1996-2000		28
A-6.	Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: overview by agency, 1996-2000		29
	Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system		30
B-1.	Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 1996-2000		30
B-2.	Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, by recipient country or region, 2000 (development grants and loans from IFAD)		32
B-3.	Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, regional summary, 2000		39
B-4.	Expenditures on grant-financed development activities, by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 2000		40
B-5.	Expenditures on grant-financed development activities of the United Nations system, by sector, 2000		42
B-6.	United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities for development in the least developed countries, 1998-2000, by source of funding		44
	Procurement activities of the United Nations development system		45
C-1.	Total procurement, by agency, 1999-2000		45

I. Introduction

1. The present document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements contained in General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980.

2. It is divided into three parts:

(a) Contributions from Governments and other sources to operational activities of the United Nations system (tables A-1 to A-6);

(b) Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system (tables B-1 to B-6);

(c) Procurement activities of the United Nations development system (table C-1).

Each part consists of a number of tables that may facilitate a study of the subject from different angles and perspectives. Table B-6 also covers expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system in the least developed countries.

3. The main sources of the statistical tables are the financial statements of the United Nations funds and programmes, including the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and previous statistical addenda to the reports on operational activities of the United Nations system.

4. Tables A-1, A-5, A-6 and B-1 cover information for 1996-2000; table B-6 covers information for 1998-2000; all other tables deal with 2000 data only.

5. Data on the World Bank Group are not included in the present report; such data may be found in relevant World Bank publications.

II. Note on statistical information

General note

6. Coverage, definition and sources for the figures used in the present report are consistent with those for previous years' reports in this series. Modifications have been made to data presentation, column headings and table titles in the interest of greater clarity and internal consistency. Explanations of special cases or of instances in which table totals do not match are given in the footnotes to tables.

Definitions and explanations

7. Data are derived from the financial statements of the United Nations funds and programmes; see also footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1.

8. Data on contributions refer to actual contributions received in a given calendar year from Governments and other sources by organizations in the United Nations system, and the net profits from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) greeting card operation. Data on other income related to resource transfers from one agency of the system to another are excluded.

9. Data on expenditures and disbursements represent the support provided by organizations to the programmes and projects of developing countries; administrative, programme and other support costs, where identifiable, are excluded.

10. UNICEF and WFP carry out both development assistance and some activities which are of a humanitarian or emergency character. Because of the difficulty of separate identifications, the related contributions and expenditures are all grouped under development assistance.

11. The expression "United Nations funds and programmes" refers to the funds and programmes listed by the General Assembly for participation in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities to the resources for operational activities of the organizational entities of the United Nations (see table B-4), and to other United Nations trust funds pertaining to development activities.

12. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

13. The term "country" as used in the present report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

14. References to dollars ($) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated. A full stop is used to indicate decimals. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. Minus signs (-) indicate a deficit or decrease, except as otherwise indicated. A dash (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible or that the item is not applicable. A hyphen (-) between dates representing years signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

15. Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

16. The following abbreviations have been used:

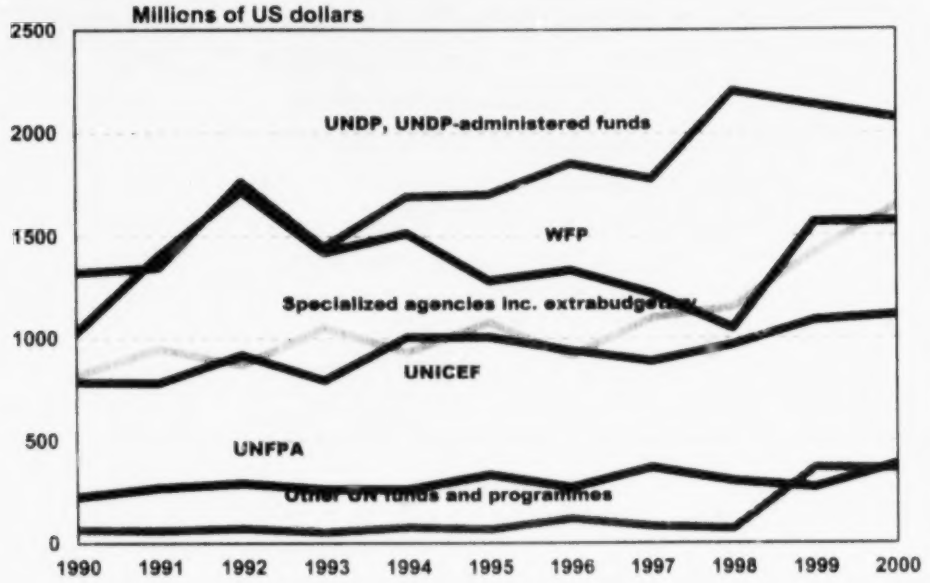
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions of the ACC
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCO	Greeting card operations (UNICEF)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAPSO	Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office of the United Nations
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NEC	Not elsewhere classified
NEX	National execution
RB	Regular budget
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UN/DESA	United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP a.f.	United Nations Development Programme — administered funds
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNV	United Nations Volunteers programme
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization
XB	Extrabudgetary

17. Explanations for additional terms and definitions are given in the footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1.

Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system



Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations, 2000

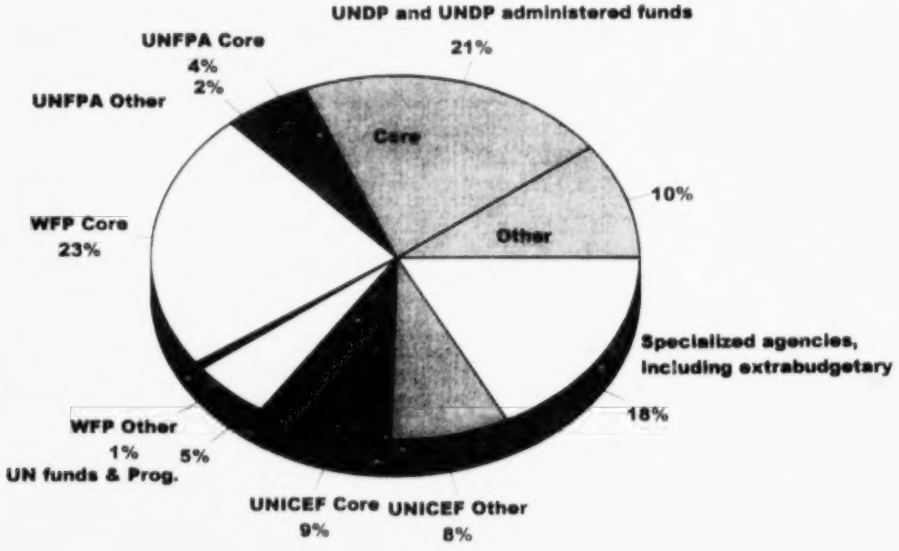


Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of the United Nations system: Overview, 1996-2000 (Millions of US dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES					
1. Contributions to UNDP					
a) CORE	854.8	766.6	757.0	681.3	634.1
b) OTHER RES. a/	916.0	930.3	1 347.6	1 393.0	1 375.7
Subtotal	1 770.8	1 696.9	2 104.6	2 074.3	2 009.8
2. Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds b/					
a) CORE	56.4	51.1	85.9	47.6	45.6
b) OTHER RES. a/	28.0	32.0	10.5	11.8	13.5
Subtotal	84.4	83.1	96.4	59.4	59.1
Total (1-2)	**1 855.2**	**1 780.0**	**2 201.0**	**2 133.7**	**2 068.9**
3. Contributions to UNFPA c/					
a) CORE	232.4	337.0	268.9	244.1	256.4
b) OTHER RES. a/	42.5	32.6	36.5	30.2	130.6
Subtotal	274.9	369.6	305.4	274.3	387.0
4. Contributions to UNICEF d/					
a) CORE	516.1	529.3	577.6	585.9	596.7
b) OTHER RES. a/	424.7	357.7	388.4	500.2	515.6
Subtotal	940.8	887.0	966.0	1 086.1	1 112.3
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes e/	121.0	83.8	72.7	369.5	364.1
6. Contributions to WFP f/					
a) CORE	480.0	348.8	327.6	1 512.6	1 532.1
b) OTHER RES. a/	853.3	864.1	719.7	54.2	39.2
Subtotal	1 333.3	1 212.9	1 047.3	1 566.8	1 571.3
Total (1-6)	**4 525.2**	**4 333.3**	**4 592.4**	**5 430.4**	**5 503.6**
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES					
7. Assessed contributions to regular budgets g/	269.5	402.6	297.3	444.0	469.6
8. Extrabudgetary contributions	646.5	695.5	852.7	975.8	1 178.3
Total (7-8)	**916.0**	**1 098.1**	**1 150.0**	**1 419.8**	**1 647.9**
Grand total	**5 441.2**	**5 431.4**	**5 742.4**	**6 850.2**	**7 151.5**

Table A-1. (continued)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CONTRIBUTIONS TO IFAD					
9. Contributions to IFAD	57.8	110.6	89.6	122.8	127.1
MEMO ITEMS					
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
UNICEF Greeting Cards	150.4	162.0	182.0	202.9	163.3
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies	162.6	90.8	72.6	218.5	196.5

SOURCE: Financial Statements of United Nations Funds and Programmes and of WFP; IFAD.

a/ Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions.

b/ Includes the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Special United Nations Volunteer Fund, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; and other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP including trust funds established by the Administrator, and contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Includes cost-sharing contributions to these funds.

c/ Includes contributions to trust funds and "special population programmes" of UNFPA.

d/ Includes net profit from sale of greeting cards, which resources are then used in operational activities.

e/ Constitutes regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, including government self-supporting contributions, in relation to the United Nations, and its regional commissions, UNCHS, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDP document on UN system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation financed from sources other than UNDP. Contributions to UNWRA for 2000 show a greater increase than in previous years.

f/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and extrabudgetary contributions. Core and other resources for 1992-1995 are not available.

g/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

Table A-2. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system, by donor 2000

(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Albania	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**352**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	**25**
Andorra	22	0	20	0	13	0	155	99	13	0	**322**
Angola	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**30**
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Argentina	0	142 424	0	0	0	0	92	1 892	0	0	**144 408**
Armenia	0	- 23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**- 23**
Australia	4 000	10 990	234	0	1 237	1 536	6 243	20 866	52 905	4 274	**102 285**
Austria	5 431	139	94	0	268	106	2 643	787	1 837	0	**11 305**
Azerbaijan	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	**494**
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Bahrain	112	2 158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2 270**
Bangladesh	0	0	3	0	0	0	32	413	0	0	**448**
Barbados	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	**9**
Belarus	0	75	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	**80**
Belgium	11 565	4 682	782	1 156	2 498	534	6 718	5 719	5 326	- 14	**38 966**
Belize	0	6	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	**44**
Benin	357	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	**362**
Bhutan	11	1	3	0	4	0	21	0	0	0	**40**
Bolivia	0	5 928	0	0	0	0	64	922	0	233	**7 147**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Bostwana	0	4 255	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	**4 265**
Brazil	0	207 079	50	361	0	382	1 838	3 154	0	0	**212 864**
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	**50**
Bulgaria	0	16 931	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	**17 036**
Burkina Faso	0	0	11	0	12	539	7	0	0	0	**569**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Burundi	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
Cambodia	0	802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**802**
Cameroon	0	0	5	0	99	0	0	0	0	206	**310**
Canada	28 581	5 103	909	512	6 149	5 018	10 271	15 834	46 577	-1 841	**117 113**
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Central African Rep.	0	562	0	0	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	**561**
Chad	0	84	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	**101**
Chile	0	15 602	10	0	0	0	103	71	0	0	**15 786**
China	2 654	10 902	90	0	820	0	1 311	129	0	42	**15 948**
Colombia	41	104 467	0	0	0	0	866	382	14	0	**105 770**
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Congo	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**82**
Costa Rica	2	3 428	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	**3 434**
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	4	0	0	**128**
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	**130**
Cuba	1 353	27	0	0	0	0	50	0	506	36	**1 972**
Cyprus	0	0	2	0	6	0	514	0	10	0	**532**
Czech Republic	367	498	31	0	59	0	210	111	0	0	**1 276**
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0	2	0	0	19	0	30	0	0	0	**51**
Denmark	50 158	4 881	7 001	0	23 885	1 537	24 195	6 469	36 373	1 710	**156 209**
Djibouti	0	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**169**
Dominica	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**51**
Dominican Republic	0	8 385	0	0	2	0	194	0	0	0	**8 581**
Ecuador	0	19 186	0	0	0	0	431	19	0	0	**19 636**
Egypt	386	15 790	0	0	200	103	35	254	83	0	**16 851**
El Salvador	0	17 857	0	0	1	0	26	0	0	150	**18 034**
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	19	0	0	**137**
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	4	0	37	0	0	0	**41**
Fed. States of Micronesia	3	215	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	**227**
Fiji	0	69	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**71**
Finland	11 456	4 547	655	629	12 490	112	13 018	3 685	13 508	610	**60 710**
France	14 742	2 954	2 420	0	1 160	748	30 555	8 929	19 595	-3 103	**78 000**
Gabon	0	7	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	**96**
Gambia	0	67	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	**72**
Georgia	0	949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**949**
Germany	20 052	2 274	935	0	9 451	948	34 196	35 399	42 086	331	**145 672**
Ghana	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	32	0	0	**39**
Greece	386	110	7	0	0	0	4 526	77	30	0	**5 136**
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Guatemala	0	23 014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**23 014**
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Guyana	0	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	**467**
Haiti	0	412	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**413**
Honduras	0	28 1/4	0	0	5	0	33	0	0	0	**28 212**
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	24	65	0	**359**
Iceland	210	0	0	91	0	0	133	0	5	0	**439**
India	4 387	22	27	0	206	0	652	356	717	69	**6 436**
Indonesia	0	959	0	0	25	0	423	381	0	0	**1 788**
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	586	0	0	0	0	228	0	40	0	**854**
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Ireland	4 141	1 408	680	239	731	0	2 942	3 208	7 050	126	**20 525**
Israel	0	0	0	0	25	0	95	4	10	0	**134**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Italy	12 410	36 794	3 282	2 045	2 901	0	29 579	19 553	23 925	-2 245	**128 244**
Jamaica	0	23	0	0	1	0	67	0	0	0	**91**
Japan	100 000	40 257	2 435	3 333	48 285	1 000	93 815	52 246	291 579	- 914	**632 036**
Jordan	224	2 753	0	0	0	0	28	0	84	47	**3 136**
Kazakhstan	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**176**
Kenya	0	0	0	0	10	0	61	0	2 142	0	**2 213**
Kuwait	0	4 680	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	**4 880**
Kyrgyzstan	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**75**
Lao People's Dem. Republic	0	1 029	0	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	**1 056**
Latvia	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**6**
Lebanon	0	5 338	0	0	2	1 386	117	196	0	0	**7 039**
Lesotho	- 37	319	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**285**
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	1 359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1 359**
Liechenstein	9	31	6	0	6	0	4	77	0	0	**133**
Lithunia	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	13	0	0	**87**
Luxembourg	696	1 100	418	0	427	687	1 023	589	104	0	**5 044**
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	140	287	1	**430**
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Malaysia	109	527	10	0	0	0	90	0	3	3	**742**
Maldives	8	130	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	**150**
Mali	0	1 290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1 290**
Malta	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	**11**
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mauritania	0	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**693**
Mauritius	0	35	0	0	0	0	18	4	0	0	**57**
Mexico	171	6 745	10	0	0	0	2 309	186	0	0	**9 421**
Monaco	10	0	0	0	0	0	54	67	0	0	**131**
Mongolia	34	0	0	0	8	0	10	0	0	0	**52**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Morocco	68	2 154	2	0	20	37	676	0	4	0	**2 961**
Mozambique	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	**6**
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	**9**
Namibia	0	688	0	0	0	0	0	- 2	0	0	**686**
Nepal	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	149	0	**158**
Netherlands	65 920	62 440	9 342	2 266	50 584	52 544	51 419	35 524	60 660	1 549	**392 248**
New Zealand	2 073	1 546	322	178	634	0	1 019	735	664	0	**7 171**
Nicaragua	0	2 280	0	0	5	0	7	0	0	0	**2 292**
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	80	0	0	**523**
Norway	65 811	22 179	5 443	29	22 994	1 073	33 689	21 270	25 962	545	**198 995**
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	55	0	0	**105**
Pakistan	468	390	2	0	507	0	93	0	494	0	**1 954**
Palau	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**54**
Panama	- 492	97 094	0	8	9	0	32	0	1	0	**96 652**
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	**5**
Paraguay	0	30 111	0	0	0	47	38	15	0	0	**30 211**
Peru	0	55 398	0	0	10	0	539	17	0	100	**56 064**
Philippines	0	53	0	0	44	0	382	312	0	0	**791**
Poland	375	1 088	0	0	24	0	287	0	225	0	**1 999**
Portugal	800	365	0	0	0	0	3 055	1 200	95	15	**5 530**
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	10	0	**260**
Rep. of Korea	1 893	1 038	30	400	260	0	4 680	500	96	88	**8 985**
Rep. of Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	**5**
Romania	19	148	0	0	9	0	10	0	0	0	**186**
Russian Federation	0	398	0	0	150	0	500	0	0	0	**1 048**
Rwanda	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**61**
Samoa	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	**16**
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	64	0	0	**92**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Sao Tome and Principe	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**133**
Saudi Arabia	2 000	4 054	0	0	0	0	1 340	0	1 735	0	**9 129**
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 50	28	0	0	**- 22**
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
Singapore	300	0	40	0	0	0	99	20	0	0	**459**
Slovak Republic	0	42	0	0	0	0	249	0	15	0	**306**
Slovenia	3	0	0	0	1	0	1 313	92	139	0	**1 548**
Solomon Islands	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**19**
Somalia	0	3 180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3 180**
South Africa	0	378	16	0	15	0	32	494	176	0	**1 111**
Spain	1 981	1 438	106	0	500	789	12 965	11 314	1 530	375	**30 998**
Sri Lanka	2 026	47	3	0	15	633	18	25	127	134	**3 028**
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	110	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**111**
St. Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Sudan	0	273	0	56	30	0	0	0	0	0	**359**
Suriname	0	147	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	**249**
Swaziland	8	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**227**
Sweden	58 474	28 799	5 570	84	18 432	761	33 411	26 329	39 222	17	**211 099**
Syrian Arab Republic	0	505	0	0	5	10	19	0	33	33	**605**
Tajikstan	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**12**
Thailand	349	13	17	0	96	0	429	1 688	0	0	**2 592**
The FYR of Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	**9**
Togo	0	146	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	**149**
Trinidad and Tobago	0	132	0	0	5	0	14	0	0	0	**151**
Tunisia	39	153	0	0	47	0	152	0	0	0	**391**
Turkey	864	1 948	65	70	108	0	540	297	0	0	**3 892**
Turkmenistan	5	269	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	**279**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member States											
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Ukraine	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**453**
United Arab Emirates	648	4 237	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	**4 985**
United Kingdom	53 140	20 658	3 843	234	22 291	4 590	72 102	33 817	50 416	7 698	**268 789**
United Rep. of Tanzania	0	- 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	**217**
United States	71 696	26 514	50	157	21 500	1 179	123 443	164 065	681 515	1 857	**1 091 976**
Uruguay	0	22 959	0	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	**23 158**
Uzbekistan	0	9 246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9 246**
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Venezuela	13	41 975	0	0	0	0	243	23	0	0	**42 254**
Viet Nam	0	70	0	0	0	0	14	53	0	18	**155**
Yemen	40	316	0	0	10	0	20	0	0	0	**386**
Yugoslavia	0	- 8	0	0	0	0	365	15	0	0	**372**
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	0	**- 1**
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	**8**
											0
Total Member States	**602 583**	**1 218 754**	**44 993**	**11 848**	**249 470**	**76 422**	**615 208**	**480 713**	**1 408 412**	**12 202**	**4 720 605**
Non-member States or areas											
Anguilla	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**55**
Aruba	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**224**
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
British Virgin Islands	17	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**108**
Caymand Islands	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**19**
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Non-member States or areas											
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hong Kong, China	0	39	0	0	0	0	3 559	1 855	0	0	**5 453**
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Macau, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Netherlands Antilles	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**347**
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Switzerland	31 515	10 034	485	255	6 970	649	17 060	8 309	19 051	213	**94 541**
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tonga	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**375**
Tuvalu	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**15**
Other	0	595	0	0	0	0	388	0	0	0	**983**
Total non-members	**31 552**	**11 779**	**485**	**255**	**6 970**	**649**	**21 007**	**10 164**	**19 051**	**213**	**102 125**
Total countries	**634 135**	**1 230 533**	**45 478**	**12 103**	**256 440**	**77 071**	**636 215**	**490 877**	**1427 463**	**12 415**	**4 822 730**
EU	0	21 743	0	218	0	7 091	0	16 214	97 054	1 686	**144 006**
Inter-govt.	0	84 216	0	264	0	39 911	0	762	2 835	12 999	**140 987**
Non-govt.	0	972	0	911	0	6 314	1 000	16 156	4 783	12 111	**42 247**
CGO Cost operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	-89 544	0	0	0	**-89 544**

Table A-2. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP Admin. Funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	Core (1)	Other Res. (2)	CORE (3)	Other Res. (4)	CORE (5)	Other Res. (6)	CORE (7)	Other Res. (8)	CORE (9)	Other Res. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Total, Inter-govt/ non-govt org.	0	106 931	0	1 393	0	53 316	-88 544	33 132	104 672	26 796	237 696
Not elsewhere classified	0	38 241	100	17	0	169	49 073	-8 439	0	0	443 285
Subtotal	634 135	1 375 705	45 578	13 513	256 440	130 556	596 744	515 570	1 532 135	39 211	5 503 711

Contributions for Operational Activities of the United Nations System, 2000

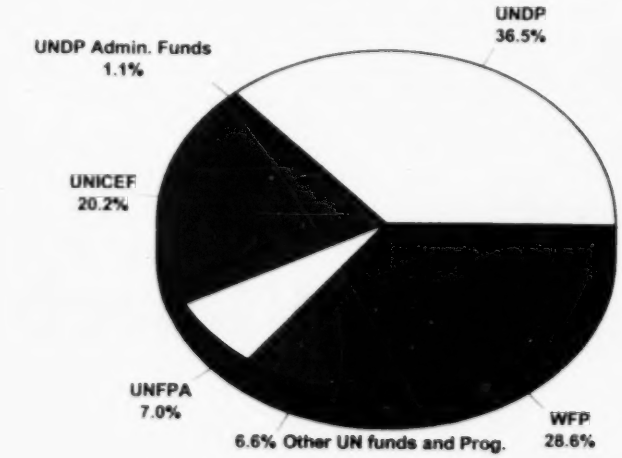


Table A-3. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system by donor, 2000

(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2(col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. Agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo item IFAD (4)	Govern. Self. support (5)
Member States					
Afghanistan	0	0	**0**	0	0
Albania	352	0	**352**	10	0
Algeria	25	189	**214**	1 828	180
Andorra	322	0	**322**	0	0
Angola	30	1	**31**	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	4	0	**4**	0	0
Argentina	144 408	2 895	**147 303**	503	2 806
Armenia	- 23	20	**- 3**	0	0
Australia	102 285	13 403	**115 688**	777	0
Austria	11 305	2 128	**13 433**	1 198	123
Azerbaijan	494	0	**494**	0	0
Bahamas	1	110	**111**	0	110
Bahrain	2 270	443	**2 713**	0	739
Bangladesh	448	739	**1 187**	262	0
Barbados	9	1	**10**	0	0
Belarus	80	2	**82**	0	1
Belgium	38 966	15 623	**54 589**	1 892	266
Belize	44	0	**44**	0	0
Benin	362	0	**362**	25	0
Bhutan	40	139	**179**	27	60
Bolivia	7 147	2 012	**9 159**	0	2 147
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	31	**31**	0	31
Botswana	4 265	31	**4 296**	0	31
Brazil	212 864	110 293	**323 157**	1 575	109 934
Brunei Darussalam	50	0	**50**	0	0
Bulgaria	17 036	27	**17 063**	0	0
Burkina Faso	569	1	**570**	0	0
Burundi	2	4	**6**	0	72
Cambodia	802	315	**1 117**	70	320
Cameroon	310	820	**1 130**	100	817
Canada	117 113	12 458	**129 571**	10 313	0
Cape Verde	0	0	**0**	0	0
Central African Rep.	561	0	**561**	0	0
Chad	101	0	**101**	0	0
Chile	15 786	349	**16 135**	0	429
China	15 948	2 060	**18 008**	4 444	626
Colombia	105 770	815	**106 585**	100	841
Comoros	0	0	**0**	0	0
Congo	82	500	**582**	0	500
Costa Rica	3 434	74	**3 508**	0	0

Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2(col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. Agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo item IFAD (4)	Govern. Self. support (5)
Member States					
Costa Rica	3 434	74	3 508	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	128	30	158	0	29
Croatia	130	0	130	0	0
Cuba	1 972	202	2 174	0	21
Cyprus	532	144	676	0	122
Czech Republic	1 276	369	1 645	0	97
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0	1	1	0	0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	51	597	648	70	308
Denmark	156 209	30 783	186 992	1 868	245
Djibouti	169	0	169	0	0
Dominica	51	22	73	0	22
Dominican Republic	8 581	4 796	13 377	0	4 794
Ecuador	19 636	123	19 759	50	123
Egypt	16 851	89	16 940	0	68
El Salvador	18 034	10	18 044	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	137	0	137	0	0
Ethiopia	41	- 5	36	0	- 5
Fed. States of Micronesia	227	0	227	0	1
Fiji	71	0	71	0	0
Finland	60 710	9 065	69 775	1 269	1 054
France	78 000	11 060	89 060	0	0
Gabon	96	855	951	0	855
Gambia	72	0	72	0	0
Georgia	949	6	955	0	0
Germany	145 672	10 090	155 762	17 148	5
Ghana	39	24	63	0	22
Greece	5 136	1 319	6 455	0	787
Grenada	0	0	0	25	0
Guatemala	23 014	966	23 980	0	402
Guinea	0	38	38	0	38
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	467	0	467	0	0
Haiti	413	0	413	0	0
Honduras	28 212	574	28 786	93	574
Hungary	359	- 166	193	0	- 166
Iceland	439	413	852	0	0
India	6 436	6 200	12 636	3 000	6 194
Indonesia	1 788	262	2 050	3 000	0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	854	395	1 249	0	375

Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2(col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. Agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo item IFAD (4)	Govern. Self. support (5)
Member States					
Iraq	2	83	85	0	12
Ireland	20 525	1 717	22 242	279	140
Israel	134	110	244	0	50
Italy	128 244	76 144	204 388	14 765	1 159
Jamaica	91	3	94	0	0
Japan	632 036	67 159	699 195	21 633	3 298
Jordan	3 136	41	3 177	0	40
Kazakhstan	176	264	440	0	254
Kenya	2 213	6	2 219	0	0
Kuwait	4 880	839	5 719	3 402	13
Kyrgyzstan	75	100	175	0	100
Lao People's Dem. Republic	1 056	0	1 056	0	0
Latvia	6	82	88	0	137
Lebanon	7 039	- 112	6 927	0	- 64
Lesotho	285	0	285	12	0
Liberia	0	42	42	0	42
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 359	2 070	3 429	0	2 070
Lechenstein	133	0	133	0	0
Lithunia	87	2	89	0	0
Luxembourg	5 044	3 527	8 571	299	135
Madagascar	430	9	439	4	8
Malawi	1	0	1	0	0
Malaysia	742	92	834	0	1
Maldives	150	0	150	0	0
Mali	1 290	1	1 291	0	0
Malta	11	4	15	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	693	260	953	0	260
Mauritius	57	121	178	0	121
Mexico	9 421	1 472	10 893	2 000	1 317
Monaco	131	0	131	0	0
Mongolia	52	0	52	0	0
Morocco	2 961	562	3 523	0	560
Mozambique	6	1 420	1 426	56	1 495
Myanmar	9	0	9	0	0
Namibia	686	536	1 222	0	536
Nepal	158	0	158	0	510
Netherlands	392 248	132 793	525 041	3 995	524
New Zealand	7 171	190	7 361	306	0
Nicaragua	2 292	530	2 822	0	640
Niger	0	0	0	0	0

Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2(col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. Agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo item IFAD (4)	Govern. Self. support (5)
Member States					
Nigeria	523	1 224	1 747	3 727	1 220
Norway	198 995	44 593	243 588	5 204	0
Oman	105	585	690	0	459
Pakistan	1 954	34	1 988	416	33
Palau	54	0	54	0	0
Panama	96 652	735	97 387	8	733
Papua New Guinea	5	87	92	0	87
Paraguay	30 211	323	30 534	0	342
Peru	56 064	3 206	59 270	0	3 205
Philippines	791	1 168	1 959	102	1 165
Poland	1 999	377	2 376	0	228
Portugal	5 530	856	6 386	250	0
Qatar	260	227	487	0	0
Rep. of Korea	8 985	1 369	10 354	0	511
Rep. of Moldova	5	0	5	0	0
Romania	186	58	244	0	0
Russian Federation	1 048	631	1 679	0	384
Rwanda	61	1	62	0	0
Samoa	16	0	16	0	0
San Marino	92	0	92	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	133	0	133	0	0
Saudi Arabia	9 129	11 107	20 236	9 290	10 271
Senegal	- 22	0	- 22	0	0
Seychelles	0	2	2	0	0
Sierra Leone	9	0	9	0	0
Singapore	459	109	568	0	109
Slovak Republic	306	390	696	0	301
Slovenia	1 548	12	1 560	0	7
Solomon Islands	19	0	19	0	0
Somalia	3 180	-1 068	2 112	0	-1 068
South Africa	1 111	16	1 127	0	0
Spain	30 998	3 310	34 308	0	777
Sri Lanka	3 028	- 3	3 025	0	- 4
St. Kitts and Nevis	111	0	111	0	0
St. Lucia	0	1	1	0	0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2	0	2	0	0
Sudan	359	1	360	0	0
Suriname	249	11	260	0	10
Swaziland	227	0	227	9	0
Sweden	211 099	30 373	241 472	2 830	351
Syrian Arab Republic	605	1 001	1 606	0	998

Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2(col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. Agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo item IFAD (4)	Govern. Self. support (5)
Member States					
Tajikstan	12	0	12	0	0
Thailand	2 592	40	2 632	0	31
The FYR of Macedonia	9	0	9	0	0
Togo	149	0	149	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	151	32	183	0	32
Tunisia	391	29	420	0	28
Turkey	3 892	43	3 935	517	- 6
Turkmenistan	279	0	279	0	0
Uganda	2	52	54	45	52
Ukraine	453	10	463	0	0
United Arab Emirates	4 985	852	5 837	243	844
United Kingdom	268 789	133 658	402 447	7 714	50
United Rep. of Tanzania	217	- 6	211	0	- 7
United States	1091 976	99 593	1 191 569	0	0
Uruguay	23 158	- 24	23 134	0	- 36
Uzbekistan	9 246	155	9 401	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	42 254	344	42 598	0	1 023
Viet Nam	155	527	682	135	526
Yemen	386	312	698	0	311
Yugoslavia	372	42	414	0	39
Zambia	- 1	328	327	0	327
Zimbabwe	8	42	50	200	436
Total Member States	**4 720 605**	**870 578**	**5591 183**	**127 079**	**173 125**
Non-member States or areas					
Anguilla	55	0	55	0	0
Aruba	224	0	224	0	0
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	108	0	108	0	0
Cayman Islands	19	0	19	0	0
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong, China	5 453	0	5 453	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0

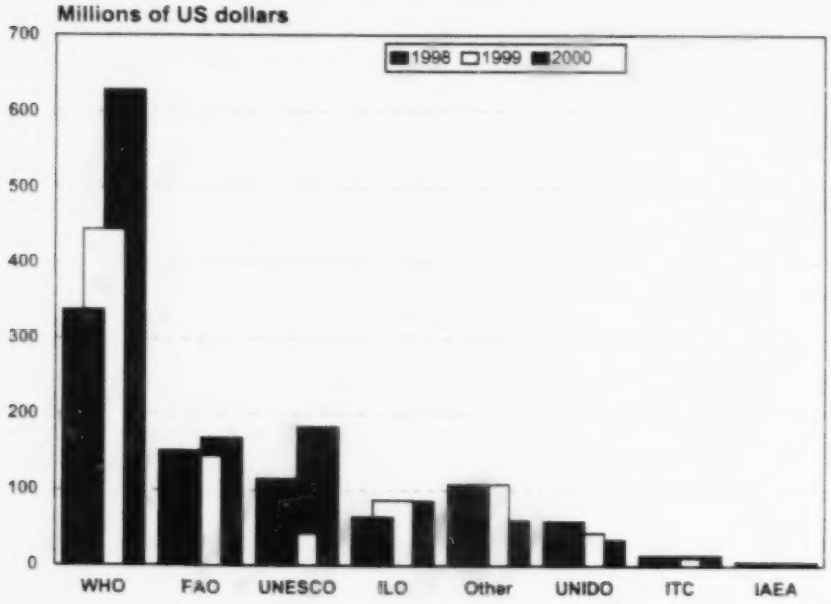
Table A-3. (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total UN funds A-2(col.11) (1)	XB contrib. to spec. Agencies (2)	Total (1-2) (3)	Memo item IFAD (4)	Govern. Self. support (5)
Non-member States or areas					
Macau, China	0	31	**31**	0	0
Martinique	0	0	**0**	0	0
Montserrat	0	20	**20**	0	20
Nauru	0	0	**0**	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	347	6	**353**	0	6
Niue	0	0	**0**	0	0
Reunion	0	0	**0**	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	**0**	0	0
Switzerland	94 541	19 313	**113 854**	0	- 73
Tokelau	0	0	**0**	0	0
Tonga	5	0	**5**	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	375	0	**375**	0	0
Tuvalu	15	0	**15**	0	0
Other	983	52 003	**52 986**	0	23 363
Total non-members	**102 125**	**71 373**	**173 498**	**0**	**23 316**
Total countries	**4822 730**	**941 951**	**5 764 681**	**127 079**	**196 441**
Assessed contrib. spec. agencies' regular budgets	0	0	**469 575**	0	0
European Union	144 006	17 203	**161 209**	0	0
Inter-govt.	140 987	15 655	**156 642**	0	0
Non-govt.	42 247	182 868	**225 115**	0	0
CGO Cost operations	-89 544	0	**-89 544**	0	0
Total, Inter-govt/ non-govt org.	**237 696**	**215 726**	**822 997**	**0**	**0**
Not elsewhere classified	443 285	20 588	**463 873**	0	80
Subtotal	**5 503 711**	**1 178 265**	**7 151 551**	**127 079**	**196 521**

Table A-4. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities by specialized and technical agencies, 2000 (Thousands of US dollars)

	WHO	FAO	UNIDO	ILO	UNESCO	ITC	IAEA	Other	Total
Australia	11 812	1 115	6	3	55	0	394	18	**13 403**
Austria	21	0	1 744	134	128	0	0	101	**2 128**
Belgium	2 805	8 770	763	577	2 700	0	8	0	**15 623**
Canada	8 624	31	11	2 152	598	647	3	392	**12 458**
Denmark	12 730	953	2 164	7 686	5 771	1 027	0	451	**30 783**
Finland	1 770	2 615	547	2 371	1 343	168	20	232	**9 065**
France	2 894	2 312	799	2 187	1 150	1 158	35	524	**11 060**
Germany	3 344	469	193	1 417	3 027	981	8	651	**10 090**
Italy	14 232	32 278	7 885	3 640	17 641	436	5	0	**76 117**
Japan	17 622	10 035	2 266	3 389	31 757	0	442	1 589	**67 100**
Netherlands	78 254	30 714	1 102	14 811	5 763	1 804	1	344	**132 793**
Norway	19 504	12 471	830	4 256	5 279	1 134	0	1 119	**44 593**
Sweden	9 279	9 969	- 47	5 318	2 587	726	3	2 539	**30 373**
Switzerland	5 901	2 554	3 979	1 302	320	5 131	4	122	**19 313**
United Kingdom	122 173	4 155	3 315	2 483	981	568	- 146	129	**133 658**
United States	63 712	5 476	22	25 239	2 834	0	2 085	223	**99 593**
Other countries	56 864	27 529	6 804	6 318	87 908	202	1 994	46 184	**233 803**
Total countries	431 541	151 447	32 380	83 283	169 843	13 982	4 857	54 619	**941 951**
Multilateral non-United Nations system	5 631	16 817	894	1 679	5 167	232	89	2 349	**32 858**
Non-Governmental organizations	178 238	0	959	0	2 143	0	0	1 528	**182 868**
Total Multilateral and non-governmental organizations	183 869	16 817	1 853	1 679	7 310	232	89	3 877	**215 726**
Not elsewhere classified	12 536	0	323	687	5 513	0	0	1 529	**20 588**
Grand total	**627 946**	**168 264**	**34 556**	**85 649**	**182 666**	**14 214**	**4 946**	**60 025**	**1 178 265**

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities by specialized and technical agencies, 1998, 1999, 2000



Sources of extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities by specialized and technical agencies, 2000

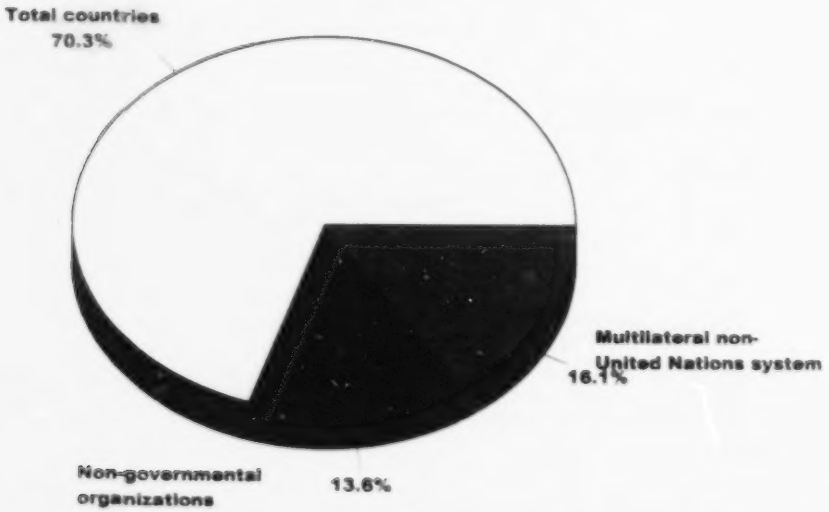


Table A-5. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: Overview by donor, 1996-2000 (Thousands of US dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Australia	13 506	15 430	8 702	8 796	13 403
Austria	3 521	4 249	3 353	3 876	2 128
Belgium	16 176	11 774	17 895	15 263	15 623
Canada	3 700	1 440	10 290	7 296	12 458
Denmark	36 233	28 621	34 280	25 677	30 783
Finland	4 053	4 918	7 610	6 812	9 065
France	9 597	6 642	9 433	11 587	11 060
Germany	28 539	26 683	22 888	19 390	10 090
Italy	46 795	45 826	35 401	56 144	76 117
Japan	38 028	45 604	25 461	68 725	67 100
Netherlands	78 429	86 822	82 214	75 844	132 793
Norway	35 016	36 472	47 783	41763	44 593
Sweden	17 867	24 539	26 782	34 208	30 373
Switzerland	15 350	16 868	15 775	18 939	19 313
United Kingdom	26 426	26 009	41 403	56 786	133 658
United States of America	34 741	43 067	56 208	93 035	99 593
Other countries	133 197	140 336	216 311	199 944	233 803
Total Countries	**541 174**	**565 300**	**661 785**	**744 085**	**941 951**
Multilateral non-United Nations system	26 801	28 342	49 714	38 031	32 858
Non-governmental organizations	75 047	76 931	121 583	162 297	182 868
Total inter-non-governmental	**101 848**	**105 273**	**171 297**	**200 328**	**215 726**
Not elsewhere classified	3 492	24 950	19 593	31 349	20 588
Grand total	**646 514**	**695 523**	**852 675**	**975 763**	**1 178 265**

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activites of specialized and technical agencies by donor, Grand total, 1996-2000

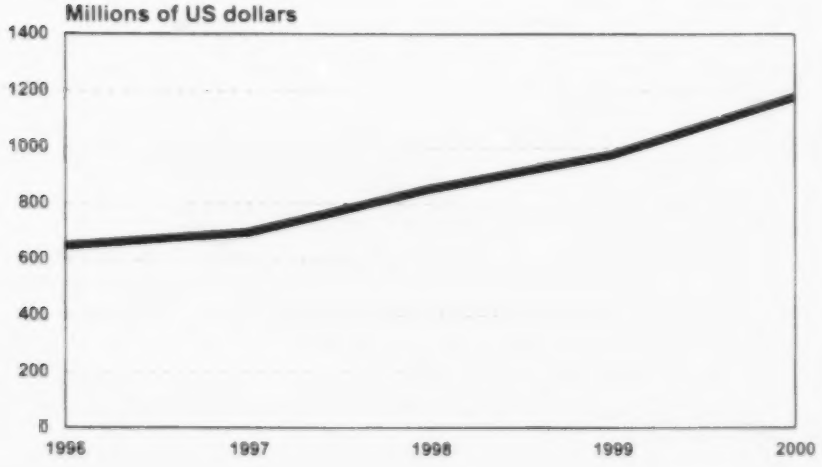
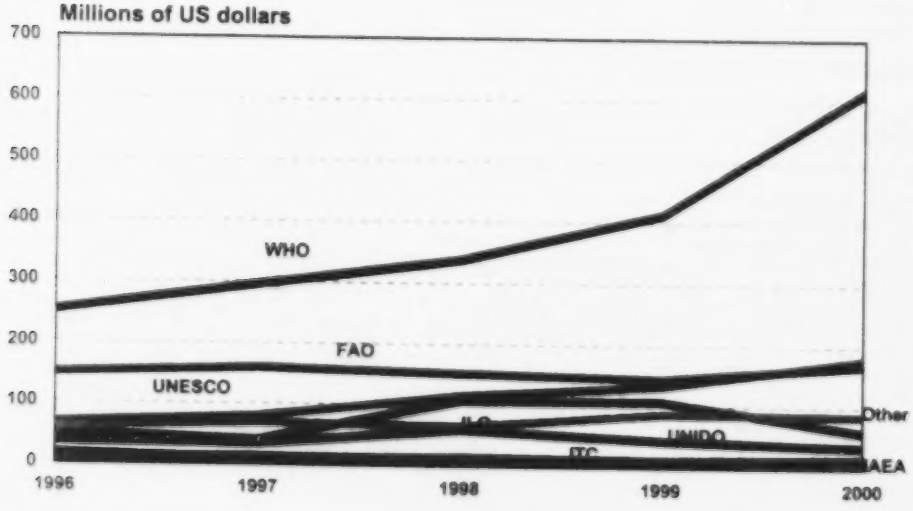


Table A-6. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: Overview by agency, 1996-2000 (Thousands of US dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
WHO	252 534	295 838	337 432	412 795	615 410
FAO	149 802	159 014	151 460	144 920	168 264
UNIDO	36 559	34 982	58 962	43 639	34 233
ILO	59 667	68 634	64 187	86 480	84 962
UNESCO	67 770	78 909	114 295	133 326	177 153
ITC	18 155	9 340	13 547	11 388	14 214
IAEA	7 880	7 295	5 398	4 254	4 946
Other	50 655	39 959	106 257	107 614	58 495
Not elsewhere classified	3 492	1 552	1 137	31 349	20 588
Grand total	**646 514**	**695 523**	**852 675**	**975 763**	**1 178 265**

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities by specialized and technical agencies: Overview by agency, 1996-2000



Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system

Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: Overview, 1996-2000

(Millions of current US dollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS					
1. Financed by UNDP a/	1 231.0	1 528.7	1 763.6	1 631.8	1 457.9
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	263.2	271.9	367.2	412.3	459.7
3. Financed by UNFPA	216.5	214.4	216.6	187.1	134.1
4. Financed by UNICEF	683.7	672.6	645.0	817.9	885.0
5. Financed by WFP b/	1 066.3	1 081.2	1 237.5	1 429.8	1 491.1
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organization from regular budgets c/	269.5	402.6	297.3	444.0	473.0
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources d/	530.8	603.8	738.3	1 123.3	1 593.3
Grand total	**4 261.0**	**4 775.2**	**5 265.5**	**6 046.2**	**6 494.1**
CONCESSIONAL LOANS					
8. Disbursements by IFAD	259.3	258.9	298.7	321.5	283.4
MEMO ITEMS					
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS					
UNDP management service agreements e/	157.9	163.1	149.8	176.4	113.7
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
"Self-supporting" expenditures f/	69.8	70.0	135.3	163.6	589.0

Source: See table A-1. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information.

a/ I.e., UNDP central resources, including expenditures financed from government cost-sharing contributions.

b/ Includes extrabudgetary expenditures and WFP project expenditures for development activities and emergency operations. Of the latter, most was financed from the International Emergency Food Reserve and the remainder from WFP general resources.

c/ The major share of such expenditures is financed by WHO.

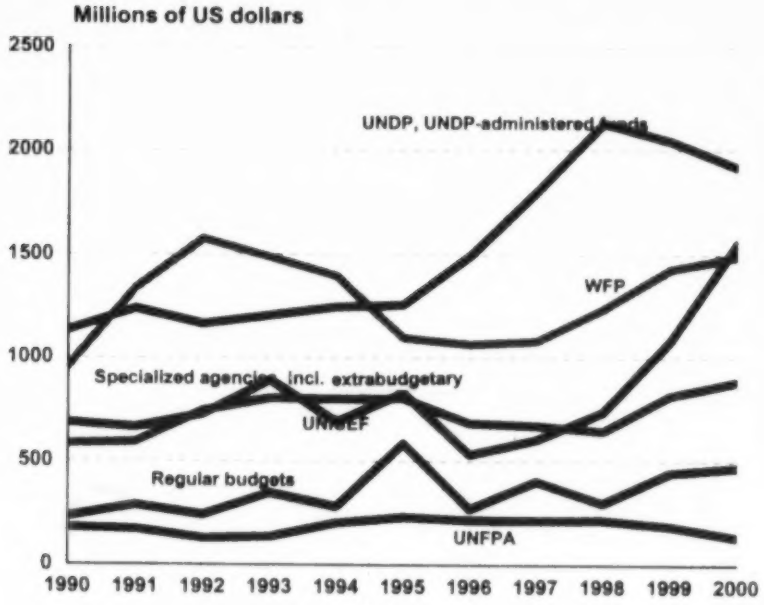
d/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Starting in 1998 it includes UNEP extrabudgetary expenditures.

Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, as noted in memo items.

e/ Represents services engaged by Governments receiving loans and credits from international development banks or resources from bilateral donors. These are management services agreements signed by UNDP and carried out by UNOPS on behalf of UNDP.

f/ The amounts of recipients governments' own resources spent, which are included above in the figures for line 7 (extrabudgetary) are here separated out for reference.

Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: Overview, 1990-2000



Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: Overview 2000

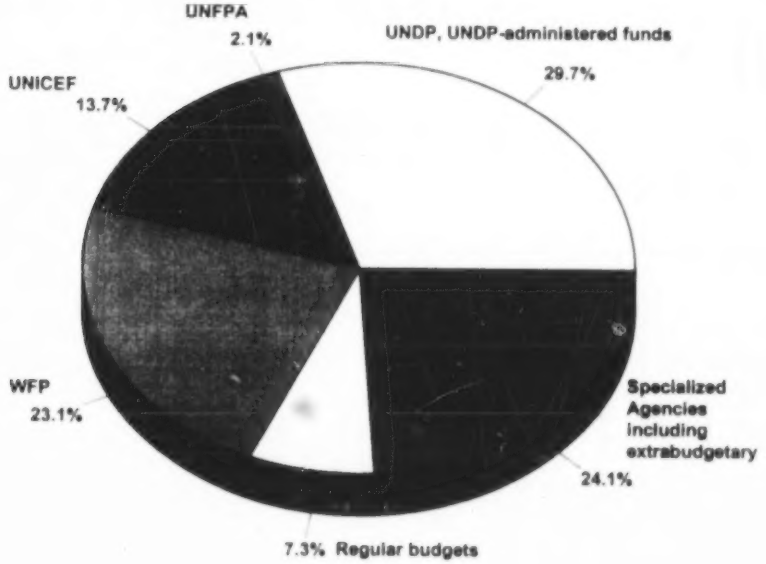


Table B-2. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by recipient country or region, 2000: (development grants and loans from IFAD)

(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-admin funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Items	
						Regular budgets	Extra Budgetary		IFAD	Self-support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Afghanistan	8 475	2 631	755	13 544	62 491	3 361	5 468	**96 725**	0	4 912
Albania	4 260	761	220	5 759	1	445	2 309	**13 755**	1 568	1 556
Algeria	912	280	425	878	4 312	2 167	984	**9 959**	1 619	144
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	**87**	0	0
Angola	2 763	3 543	1 313	13 762	108 493	1 979	6 766	**138 619**	1 277	4 457
Antigua and Barbuda	76	242	0	0	0	172	0	**490**	0	0
Argentina	179 021	1 919	0	2 815	0	2 126	26 615	**212 496**	1 031	23 516
Azerbaijan	3 983	500	620	1 680	3 515	370	448	**11 116**	2 194	287
Bahamas	0	76	0	0	0	329	41	**446**	0	41
Bahrain	1 029	288	1	0	0	127	79	**1 523**	0	22
Bangladesh	19 601	335	3 680	34 771	23 135	5 483	5 332	**92 336**	16 027	3 569
Barbados	14	14	0	0	0	354	11	**393**	0	11
Belize	33	1 156	22	629	45	571	10	**2 466**	215	0
Benin	3 327	1 200	715	2 769	1 978	1 873	752	**12 615**	2 572	147
Bhutan	3 407	1 542	1 431	2 077	1 623	1 775	392	**12 247**	640	173
Bolivia	9 366	2 111	1 108	7 748	6 255	1 674	5 159	**33 421**	2 718	2 591
Botswana	3 555	485	350	1 066	0	1 745	238	**7 439**	0	90
Brazil	186 244	8 132	847	8 048	0	3 131	96 169	**302 573**	3 738	90 154
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	**14**	0	0
Bulgaria	14 178	373	74	0	0	743	365	**15 734**	0	19
Burkina Faso	4 226	1 357	1 129	5 975	1 000	2 624	1 981	**18 292**	3 110	1 087
Burundi	6 400	1 413	674	6 598	4 186	2 897	2 618	**24 786**	2 073	69
Cambodia	4 598	16 053	3 231	12 380	23 679	2 628	8 329	**70 898**	2 163	2 543
Cameroon	1 098	- 22	1 510	2 591	406	1 826	1 402	**8 811**	429	614
Cape Verde	583	760	329	767	893	1 782	1 484	**6 598**	620	173
Central African Republic	1 961	1 717	740	1 716	1 635	1 951	202	**9 921**	1 209	112
Chad	5 236	878	1 029	4 016	3 896	2 215	753	**18 022**	1 970	587
Chile	18 598	726	62	1 002	0	1 438	1 374	**23 200**	1 171	389

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-admin funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Items	
						Regular budgets	Extra Budgetary		IFAD	Self-support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
China	22 875	17 641	3 497	23 796	13 938	5 461	16 776	**103 985**	13 999	4 323
Colombia	83 981	1 248	340	3 223	4 146	2 647	1 507	**97 091**	552	397
Comoros	557	328	86	659	7	1 469	41	**3 148**	373	40
Congo	1 001	178	235	3 199	5 361	2 510	922	**13 407**	0	95
Costa Rica	3 495	1 537	160	692	0	1 501	1 217	**8 602**	601	416
Côte d'Ivoire	1 502	4 035	1 071	3 203	1 485	1 704	1 848	**14 848**	2 041	1 076
Cuba	1 110	1 752	269	1 439	2 868	1 622	1 194	**10 255**	0	17
Cyprus	6 610	0	0	0	0	169	90	**6 869**	0	76
Czech Republic	346	304	0	0	0	476	108	**1 234**	0	113
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	1 783	310	354	4 126	123 069	2 233	5 329	**137 205**	6 190	1 886
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	3 242	173	646	29 143	22 685	3 171	8 648	**67 708**	0	6 413
Djibouti	764	75	277	940	5 979	1 221	33	**9 289**	0	8
Dominica	81	68	0	0	0	277	99	**525**	246	37
Dominican Republic	10 581	774	580	1 610	1 108	1 549	6 562	**22 764**	3 215	6 325
Ecuador	16 001	1 301	622	3 604	2 628	2 052	2 812	**29 020**	4 773	324
Egypt	16 148	2 729	1 899	6 585	9 131	2 083	2 148	**40 723**	9 161	727
El Salvador	17 077	2 976	561	2 762	874	1 334	1 181	**26 765**	2 698	28
Equatorial Guinea	924	62	508	979	0	1 363	48	**3 884**	16	9
Eritrea	2 455	1 861	637	10 357	41 434	2 317	1 478	**60 538**	713	163
Ethiopia	20 326	2 226	2 956	33 108	236 953	4 443	9 912	**309 923**	4 666	6 830
Fed. States of Micronesia	257	100	58	0	0	268	83	**766**	0	77
Fiji	274	108	109	0	0	1 653	231	**2 375**	0	1
Gabon	804	245	161	721	588	1 434	182	**4 136**	239	104
Gambia	1 702	1 265	371	1 232	1 562	2 054	856	**9 042**	1 643	103
Ghana	5 388	855	1 800	6 699	1 549	2 573	2 234	**21 098**	6 368	736
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	221	142	**363**	0	142
Grenada	62	124	0	0	0	164	44	**394**	0	13
Guatemala	29 847	5 182	267	3 757	3 076	1 160	3 822	**47 112**	1 351	176
Guinea	1 680	763	565	4 104	996	2 200	280	**10 588**	5 497	144
Guinea-Bissau	1 147	- 264	195	2 300	1 181	1 697	1 184	**7 440**	0	131

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-admin funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Items	
						Regular budgets	Extra Budgetary		IFAD	Self-support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Guyana	1 866	410	282	956	46	727	82	**4 369**	105	13
Haiti	4 434	1 597	1 198	4 519	6 068	620	1 494	**19 932**	1 465	90
Honduras	36 671	7 832	759	2 385	978	781	5 248	**54 654**	7 740	997
Hungary	131	0	0	0	0	379	250	**760**	0	0
India	22 028	9 206	8 974	85 507	29 968	9 024	27 468	**192 174**	8 152	22 548
Indonesia	4 658	6 799	2 505	19 346	57 899	6 633	5 716	**103 556**	6 426	3 389
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 536	2 141	1 135	2 309	1 043	2 222	1 989	**12 376**	0	184
Iraq	926	87 837	326	6 886	20 078	1 565	200 144	**317 763**	0	1 274
Jamaica	921	192	197	1 052	0	2 003	72	**4 437**	0	0
Jordan	1 604	2 217	438	1 158	3 728	1 103	1 478	**11 725**	3 627	4
Kazakhstan	1 735	656	785	761	0	784	747	**5 469**	0	366
Kenya	5 337	1 542	1 855	8 407	115 714	2 260	3 071	**138 187**	928	2 200
Kuwait	2 328	0	0	95	0	205	47	**2 675**	0	47
Kyrgyzstan	2 111	827	434	907	0	308	283	**4 870**	1 897	85
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	6 436	10 905	1 432	4 866	1 369	1 741	1 403	**28 151**	2 419	183
Lebanon	5 501	1 525	261	1 905	0	1 991	2 056	**13 239**	1 669	424
Lesotho	1 194	300	183	849	1 192	1 334	439	**5 491**	1 153	27
Liberia	4 325	105	740	4 529	37 711	2 390	376	**50 175**	0	376
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 493	16	0	0	0	895	1 709	**5 113**	0	1 666
Madagascar	6 053	2 066	1 395	10 187	6 251	2 468	2 010	**30 431**	4 937	518
Malawi	3 493	1 734	1 130	6 474	2 543	1 959	663	**17 997**	4 732	117
Malaysia	374	2 592	154	435	0	1 270	352	**5 177**	0	0
Maldives	1 048	214	576	599	0	1 671	133	**4 241**	177	120
Mali	2 323	5 271	810	8 001	3 295	2 408	1 884	**23 992**	3 243	512
Malta	53	0	0	0	0	111	21	**185**	0	1
Marshall Islands	95	30	105	0	0	144	212	**585**	0	0
Mauritania	2 042	3 513	722	3 041	2 260	2 482	1 166	**15 226**	2 206	508
Mauritius	531	98	88	631	0	862	163	**2 372**	600	87
Mexico	8 251	3 095	1 190	1 768	0	2 425	2 201	**18 931**	5 237	1 415
Mongolia	3 882	661	1 494	1 831	0	1 844	908	**10 620**	300	66

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-admin funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo Items	
						Regular budgets	Extra Budgetary		IFAD	Self-support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Morocco	3 465	512	1 268	1 517	2 189	1 994	3 007	**13 952**	5 966	464
Mozambique	18 600	8 743	3 408	21 877	31 024	2 212	8 088	**93 952**	5 247	943
Myanmar	14 938	0	821	11 217	1 865	5 435	1 641	**35 918**	0	1 173
Namibia	1 246	136	439	1 994	730	1 752	918	**7 215**	591	378
Nepal	8 577	3 010	2 478	10 647	9 961	4 135	4 124	**42 933**	1 549	2 339
Nicaragua	8 260	3 962	1 198	3 032	12 657	1 162	2 162	**32 434**	5 061	341
Niger	5 889	1 141	985	7 860	3 302	2 583	3 524	**25 283**	2 929	2 510
Nigeria	6 542	1 701	3 684	31 556	0	3 269	12 645	**59 397**	2 442	11 131
Oman	0	0	10	805	0	947	667	**2 429**	0	595
Pakistan	5 231	1 670	652	22 268	5 112	3 790	12 505	**51 228**	6 780	10 340
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	**152**	0	0
Panama	94 849	976	213	904	0	1 000	527	**98 468**	1 967	487
Papua New Guinea	2 132	525	686	1 547	0	2 416	74	**7 379**	741	27
Paraguay	28 936	415	546	1 057	0	971	424	**32 349**	2 304	226
Peru	54 678	1 144	1 394	4 819	3 841	1 949	4 526	**72 352**	1 633	3 468
Philippines	4 170	2 228	997	8 115	0	1 029	5 620	**22 159**	3 290	2 298
Poland	1 864	431	113	0	0	1 668	91	**4 167**	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	155	6	**161**	0	0
Qatar	29	0	0	0	0	146	297	**472**	0	0
Republic of Korea	864	0	0	0	0	1 621	169	**2 654**	0	125
Romania	1 052	49	280	1 446	0	510	1 957	**5 294**	2 600	143
Rwanda	5 474	20 905	724	5 900	73 263	2 877	2 278	**111 420**	3 704	564
Samoa	665	49	24	0	0	1 021	138	**1 897**	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	572	366	278	404	1 166	1 672	89	**4 547**	186	81
Saudi Arabia	3 033	0	0	0	0	840	9 205	**13 079**	0	9 086
Senegal	3 368	1 489	1 037	4 527	12 741	3 195	4 869	**31 225**	3 881	292
Seychelles	32	24	52	0	0	874	- 2	**980**	0	- 2
Sierra Leone	890	1	225	10 424	4 007	2 342	2 420	**20 309**	891	1 768
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	316	17	**333**	0	17
Solomon Islands	570	0	58	0	0	637	144	**1 409**	0	150

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-admin funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo items	
						Regular budgets	Extra Budgetary		IFAD	Self-support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Somalia	9 424	779	365	16 782	14 732	3 707	4 667	**50 456**	0	2 822
South Africa	3 476	567	334	3 210	0	2 754	1 336	**11 677**	0	222
Sri Lanka	6 488	1 251	554	3 848	3 925	3 348	1 771	**21 186**	4 387	545
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	27	0	0	0	336	13	**376**	0	13
St. Lucia	1	60	0	0	0	354	67	**482**	351	9
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	38	58	0	0	0	163	9	**268**	473	0
Sudan	6 622	204	1 567	15 821	102 923	3 928	6 084	**137 149**	2 481	5 008
Suriname	293	2 627	573	179	0	539	256	**4 467**	0	34
Swaziland	929	207	199	732	0	1 557	73	**3 697**	0	64
Syrian Arab Republic	1 273	1 873	944	1 064	5 952	2 408	3 580	**17 095**	6 562	508
Tajikistan	5 519	868	369	1 801	11 860	380	1 845	**22 642**	0	1 187
Thailand	2 019	1 378	570	3 059	289	5 091	1 660	**14 066**	0	151
The FYR of Macedonia	1 875	399	- 11	5 079	0	431	1 317	**9 090**	1 470	779
Togo	2 829	1 241	493	1 629	0	1 503	376	**8 072**	2 093	203
Trinidad and Tobago	107	248	0	0	0	838	138	**1 331**	0	32
Tunisia	743	485	361	1 045	0	1 125	1 156	**4 916**	3 978	406
Turkey	2 327	2 404	502	11 156	0	864	1 842	**19 094**	6 427	331
Turkmenistan	1 231	88	426	943	0	110	27	**2 826**	0	27
Uganda	5 174	5 586	2 619	22 549	20 463	2 678	5 711	**64 779**	2 078	2 352
United Arab Emirates	3 954	10	8	0	0	98	755	**4 825**	0	755
United Republic of Tanzania	10 305	3 209	2 388	22 443	4 598	3 021	5 461	**51 424**	6 500	2 676
Uruguay	26 232	1 145	107	676	0	526	320	**29 005**	284	23
Uzbekistan	9 669	1 478	553	1 549	0	732	466	**14 447**	0	159
Vanuatu	111	0	79	0	0	1 049	13	**1 251**	0	1
Venezuela	38 659	3 814	322	4 070	635	2 017	1 083	**50 601**	2 037	180
Viet Nam	15 325	2 936	4 202	10 799	10 125	3 353	3 945	**50 686**	7 752	387
Yemen	9 827	1 976	1 824	5 063	7 197	2 406	3 436	**31 729**	6 092	2 076
Yugoslavia	3 856	6 098	69	11 610	67 551	386	10 778	**100 348**	0	1 136
Zambia	3 402	2 150	3 421	10 864	7 447	2 831	1 652	**31 767**	3 324	458
Zimbabwe	3 607	602	451	5 160	13	2 446	4 014	**16 293**	1 659	2 231

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-admin funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo items	
						Regular budgets	Extra Budgetary		IFAD	Self-support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Recipient Member States										
Total recipient Member States	1 320 585	343 052	112 512	771 284	1 437 875	257 171	650 057	4 892 536	277 409	279 130
Recipient non-member States or areas										
Anguilla	10	7	0	0	0	0	7	24	0	0
Aruba	179	0	0	0	0	88	0	267	0	0
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	- 7	0	0	0	0	98	0	91	0	0
Cayman Islands	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0
Cook Islands	140	47	55	0	0	360	0	602	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	106	0	0
Kiribati	402	121	72	0	0	565	- 1	1 160	0	0
Macau, China	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0
Montserrat	38	2	0	0	0	1	4	45	0	3
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	91	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	395	0	0	0	0	114	0	509	0	0
Niue	123	84	0	0	0	102	21	330	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	0	0
Saint Helena	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	0
Tokelau Islands	76	0	0	0	0	57	0	133	0	0
Tonga	124	0	46	0	0	794	6	970	49	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	363	42	0	0	0	39	42	486	0	0
Tuvalu	165	1	35	0	0	21	1	223	0	0

Table B-2 (continued)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-admin funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants	Memo items	
						Regular budgets	Extra Budgetary		IFAD	Self-support. expend.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total recipient non-member States or areas	2 340	304	209	0	0	2 504	80	5 437	49	3
Total recipient countries	1 322 925	343 356	112 721	771 284	1 437 875	259 675	650 137	4 897 973	277 458	279 133
Total other	28 476	10 183	894	11 717	20 043	8 394	16 456	96 164	5 507	4 367
Total all countries	1 351 401	353 539	113 615	783 001	1 457 918	268 069	666 593	4 994 136	282 965	283 500
Inter country										
Africa	22 346	12 191	2 897	5 233	0	41 093	203 534	287 294	0	164 559
Western Asia	3 281	2 647	666	852	0	25 177	302 403	335 026	0	8 513
Europe	2 680	4 939	566	586	0	22 454	23 752	54 977	0	15 966
Asia and the Pacific	15 094	8 214	1 085	2 909	0	33 268	57 134	117 704	0	17 911
Latin America	4 176	6 204	1 159	1 353	0	30 844	23 233	66 970	0	2 559
Global	39 681	29 159	0	25 014	0	31 301	152 835	277 991	0	78 014
Interregional	11 928	10 426	11 281	0	0	11 235	102 318	147 188	0	346
Total Inter country	99 186	73 780	17 653	35 947	0	195 373	865 210	1 287 149	0	287 868
Not elsewhere classified	7 324	32 469	2 969	66 036	33 116	9 510	61 546	212 970	500	17 654
Grand total	1 457 911	459 788	134 132	884 984	1 491 035	472 951	1 593 348	6 494 149	283 465	589 022

Table-B-3. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, regional summary, 2000
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP-admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized Agencies RB & XB	Total Develop. grants	Memo Items	
								IFAD	Self-suport.
AFRICA									
Country	208 340	90 835	50 840	371 780	903 275	243 551	1868 621	111 345	64 640
Regional	22 346	12 191	2 897	5 233	0	244 627	287 294	0	164 559
Subtotal	**230 686**	**103 026**	**53 737**	**377 013**	**903 275**	**488 178**	**2155 915**	**111 345**	**229 199**
ASIA AND PACIFIC									
Country	189 647	89 122	44 849	295 117	408 136	206 147	1233 018	85 132	65 278
Regional	15 094	8 214	1 085	2 909	0	90 402	117 704	0	8 513
Subtotal	**204 741**	**97 336**	**45 934**	**298 026**	**408 136**	**296 549**	**1350 722**	**85 132**	**73 791**
AMERICAS									
Country	861 095	57 004	12 817	62 748	45 226	205 591	1244 481	50 968	131 767
Regional	4 176	6 204	1 159	1 353	0	54 077	66 969	0	2 559
Subtotal	**865 271**	**63 208**	**13 976**	**64 101**	**45 226**	**259 668**	**1311 450**	**50 968**	**134 326**
EUROPE									
Country	50 260	18 182	1 452	40 486	77 799	57 750	245 929	8 409	22 437
Regional	2 680	4 939	566	586	0	46 206	54 977	0	15 966
Subtotal	**52 940**	**23 121**	**2 018**	**41 072**	**77 799**	**103 956**	**300 906**	**8 409**	**38 403**
WESTERN ASIA									
Country	44 219	130 783	5 598	32 536	47 894	242 284	503 314	27 111	15 220
Regional	3 281	2 647	666	852	0	327 580	335 026	0	17 911
Subtotal	**47 500**	**133 430**	**6 264**	**33 388**	**47 894**	**569 864**	**838 340**	**27 111**	**33 131**
Interregional, global other countries and not elsewhere classified*	56 773	39 667	12 203	71 384	8 705	348 084	536 816	500	80 172
Grand total	**1 457 911**	**459 788**	**134 132**	**884 984**	**1 491 035**	**2 066 299**	**6 494 149**	**283 465**	**589 022**

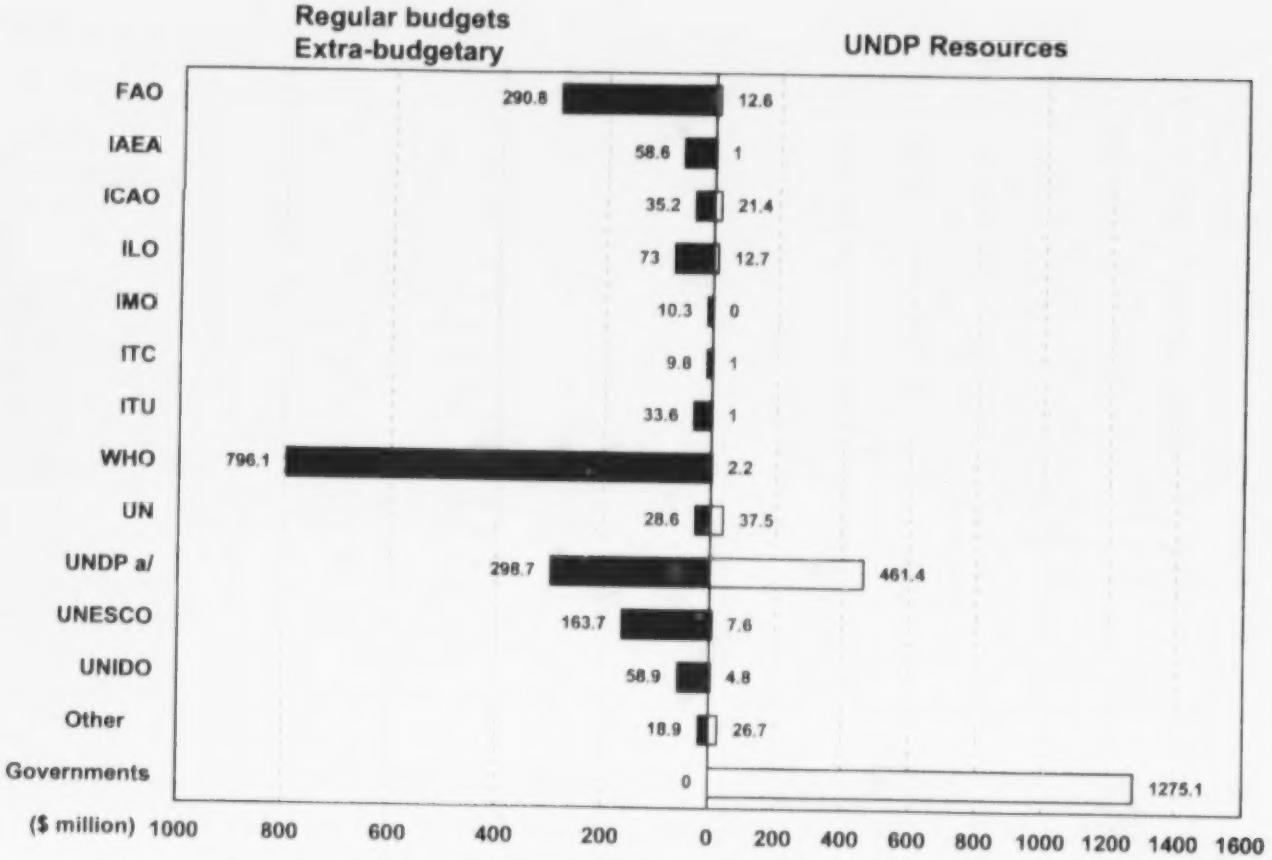
* Including CIS States.

Table B-4. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 2000
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total	UNDP	UNDP Admin. Funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budget	Extra budgetary
UN/DESA	68 160	12 019	25 493	2 030	0	0	4 177	24 441
ECA	6 906	862	0	- 41	0	0	3 739	2 346
ECE	5 882	23	0	210	0	0	1 228	4 421
ECLAC	11 639	639	0	278	0	0	2 256	8 466
ESCAP	10 903	618	42	220	0	0	0	10 023
ESCWA	2 789	723	0	24	0	0	1 926	115
UNCHS	78 108	14 541	2 144	0	0	0	423	61 000
UNCTAD	19 252	3 534	74	0	0	0	1 139	14 505
UNEP	43 405	0	0	0	0	0	3 376	40 029
Subtotal	**247 043**	**32 959**	**27 753**	**2 722**	**0**	**0**	**18 263**	**165 346**
FAO	304 781	10 005	2 639	1 324	0	0	29 591	261 222
IAEA	59 077	426	0	0	0	0	53 983	4 668
ICAO	56 756	21 318	180	0	0	0	0	35 258
ILO	86 339	11 306	1 378	622	0	0	8 459	64 574
IMF	1 719	1 690	20	0	0	0	0	0
IMO	10 364	81	0	0	0	0	2 504	7 779
ITC	10 792	910	0	0	0	0	0	9 882
ITU	34 599	1 005	0	0	0	0	10 390	23 204
WHO	801 978	2 125	56	3 648	0	0	290 272	505 877
WIPO	31 968	70	0	0	0	0	27 716	4 182
WMO	3 527	3 605	- 78	0	0	0	0	0
WTO	1 120	761	0	0	0	0	0	359
WORLD BANK	1 557	1 096	461	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	1491 035	0	0	0	0	1 491035	0	0
UNDP a/	760 737	175 622	285 752	582	0	0	11 299	287 482
UNESCO	172 347	7 663	11	940	0	0	17 716	146 018
UNFPA	49 653	0	0	49 653	0	0	0	0
UNICEF	884 984	0	0	0	884 984	0	0	0
UNIDO	63 781	4 802	28	0	0	0	1 385	57 566
UPU	2 430	42	0	0	0	0	1 374	1 014
Other	45 696	7 170	19 610	0	0	0	0	18 916
Government	1 327 125	1 163 607	111 521	51 997	0	0	0	0
NEC	44 749	11 648	10 456	22 645	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**6 494 149**	**1 457 911**	**459 787**	**134 133**	**884 984**	**1 491 035**	**472 951**	**1 593 348**

a/ Includes UNITAR, UNRWA, UNOPS.

Expenditures on grant-financed development activities by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities and UNDP Share in it, 2000 (Thousands of US dollars)



a/ Includes UNITAR, UNRWA, UNOPS

Table B-5. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities of the United Nations system, by sector, 2000
(Thousands of US dollars)

ACC Programme Classification Categories	Per centage of total	Total	UNDP	UNDP admin. fund	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	RB	XB
01 Political Affairs	0.6	**44 917**	14 720	27 296	0	0	0	0	2 901
02 General Development Issues	14.6	**586 515**	320 284	58 122	0	144 166	0	10 852	53 091
03 General Statistics	0.6	**42 382**	13 974	4 618	0	11 813	0	1 414	10 563
04 Natural Resources	3.4	**193 495**	92 970	27 496	0	0	58 904	3 870	10 255
05 Energy	2.2	**143 660**	40 105	90 575	0	0	0	6 446	6 534
06 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	7.4	**631 152**	250 196	20 738	0	0	50 077	38 360	271 781
07 Industry	1.0	**139 733**	121 020	5 093	0	0	0	3 707	9 913
08 Transport	2.4	**160 085**	111 675	6 862	0	0	1 137	349	40 062
09 Communications and Information	1.7	**143 236**	68 676	360	0	16 152	0	16 573	41 475
10 Trade and Development	0.8	**67 667**	38 834	3 623	0	0	0	1 282	23 928
11 Population	3.3	**146 667**	2 556	351	134 132	8 111	0	150	1 367
12 Human Settlements	2.0	**137 246**	31 605	8 940	0	8 805	3 847	423	83 626
13 Health	16.8	**1 364 982**	84 158	6 215	0	419 186	38 463	306 928	510 032
14 Education	6.3	**314 871**	59 670	5 305	0	127 509	62 655	7 862	51 870
15 Employment	1.4	**100 980**	65 815	7 870	0	0	0	4 908	22 387
16 Humanitarian Assistance	26.1	**1 683 605**	40 882	26 444	0	45 199	1 267 639	11 646	291 795
17 Social Development	4.5	**229 551**	25 884	31 918	0	102 364	0	4 431	64 954
18 Culture	0.4	**32 226**	5 565	348	0	0	0	12 225	14 088
19 Science and Technology	0.7	**102 067**	50 602	8 829	0	0	0	32 441	10 195
20 Environment	3.1	**155 975**	16 391	105 360	0	1 679	0	5 005	27 540
21 Unspecified	0.4	**73 137**	2 329	13 425	0	0	8 313	4 079	44 991
TOTAL	100	**6 494 149**	**1 457 911**	**459 788**	**134 132**	**884 984**	**1 491 035**	**472 951**	**1 593 348**

Expenditures on grant-financed development activities of the United Nations system, by sector, 2000

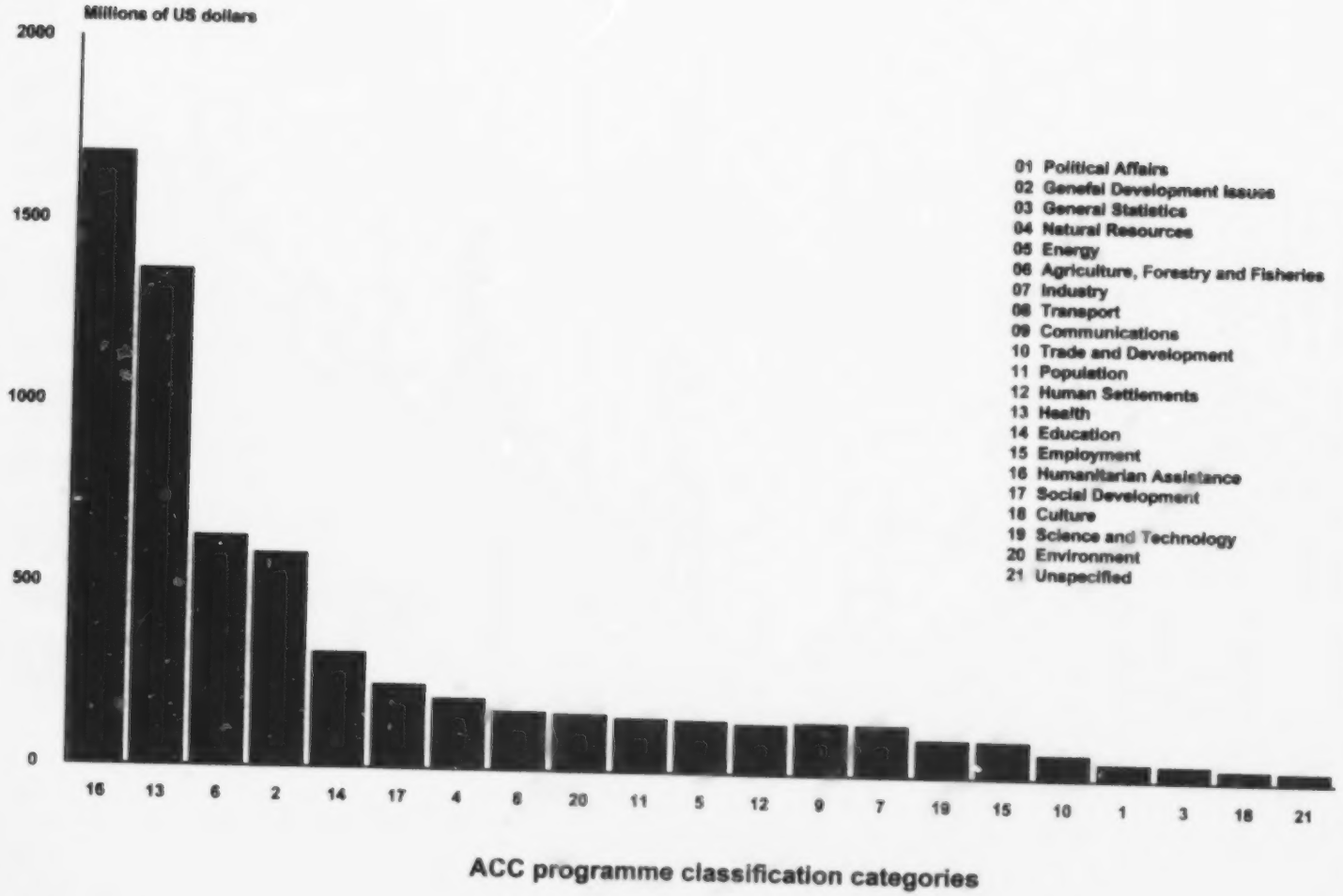
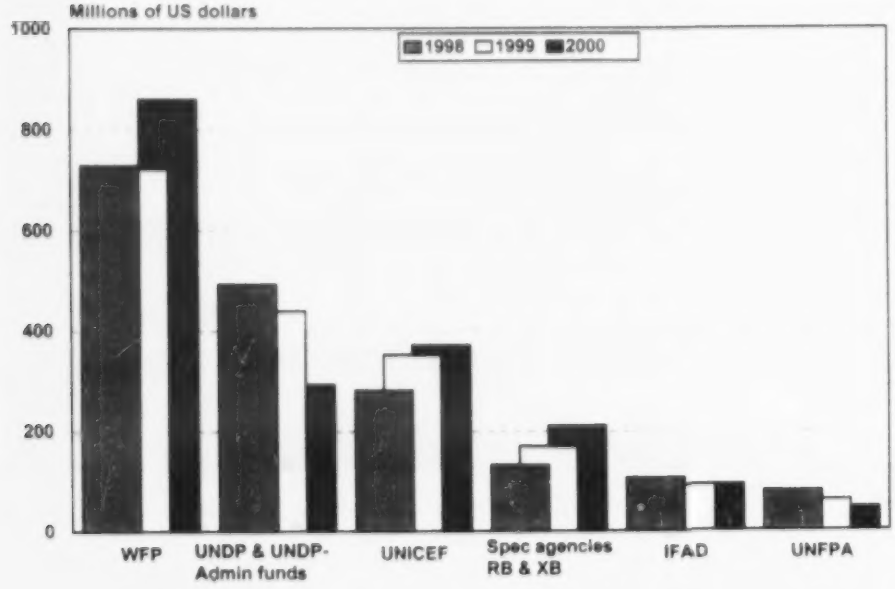


Table B-6. United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities for development in the least developed countries 1998 to 2000 by source of funding

Source of funds	Millions of dollars			% of total alloted to least developed countries		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
UNDP main programmes	346.9	325.1	208.8	20	19	14
UNDP administered funds	144.9	113.6	84.1	39	27	18
UNFPA	79.6	63.1	45.9	36	33	34
UNICEF	281.1	352.5	371.2	43	43	41
Regular budget and extra-budgetary funds of agencies	132.3	169.4	210.3	13	11	15
WFP	728.3	722.4	859.9	59	50	57
IFAD a/	106.1	91.7	92.1	35	28	32

a/ Loan disbursements.

Expenditures on operational activities for development in the least developed countries, 1998 to 2000 by source of funding



Procurement activities of the United Nations development system

Table C-1. Total procurement, by agency, 1999-2000

(USD Thousands)

Agency	1999			2000			Grand total
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	
ECLAC	2.59	1.57	**4.16**	1.43	1.42	2.85	**7.01**
ESCAP	3.46	0.14	**3.60**	6.28	0.52	6.80	**10.40**
ESCWA	1.90	0.98	**2.87**	0.96	1.45	2.41	**5.28**
FAO	87.01	30.78	**117.79**	135.16	13.25	148.41	**266.20**
IAEA	52.97	10.59	**63.56**	42.80	12.19	54.99	**118.55**
ILO	12.00	14.11	**26.11**	1.20	17.07	18.27	**44.38**
IMO	0	0	**0**	0	0	0.00	**0**
ITC	0	0	**0**	0	0	0.00	**0**
ITU	6.93	43.38	**50.31**	3.66	1.65	5.31	**55.62**
UNCTAD	2.34	0.05	**2.39**	0.95	0.02	0.97	**3.36**
UNON*	5.16	37.89	**43.05**	3.63	74.96	78.59	**121.64**
UNOPS	131.80	0	**131.80**	131.80	0	131.80	**263.60**
UNESCO	25.67	82.77	**108.44**	19.91	91.00	110.91	**219.35**
UNFPA	58.15	13.84	**71.99**	61.72	5.72	67.44	**139.43**
UNICEF	411.59	0	**411.59**	502.16	0	502.16	**913.75**
UNIDO	9.42	24.44	**33.86**	7.53	32.61	40.14	**74.00**
UPU	0.26	0	**0.26**	0.73	6.73	7.46	**7.72**
WFP	242.57	437.91	**680.48**	357.58	367.18	724.76	**1405.24**
WHO	96.49	0	**96.49**	93.80	0	93.80	**190.29**
WIPO	27.37	13.91	**41.28**	83.03	0	83.03	**124.31**
WMO	2.89	0.76	**3.65**	5.42	0.72	6.14	**9.79**
WTO	0.02	0.02	**0.04**	0.03	0.02	0.05	**0.09**
NEX/UNDP	120.86	249.10	**369.96**	175.01	235.05	410.06	**780.02**
GRAND TOTAL	**1 301.45**	**962.24**	**2 263.69**	**1 634.79**	**861.56**	**2496.35**	**4 760.04**

* HABITAT and UNEP's procurement of goods and services are combined.